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**56th QUARTERLY REPORT TO THE CONGRESS
AND THE TRADE POLICY COMMITTEE
ON TRADE BETWEEN THE
UNITED STATES AND THE
NONMARKET ECONOMY
COUNTRIES DURING
JULY-SEPTEMBER 1988**

CONTIN

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NOTE TO UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT RECIPIENTS OF THIS REPORT

U.S. Government officials are invited to inquire about the availability of statistics on U.S.-NME trade other than those presented herein. The Commission's East-West Trade Statistics Monitoring System contains the full detail of U.S. trade with all NME's as issued by the Census Bureau. These data are maintained by the Commission on an annual, quarterly, and monthly basis, and are generally available within 8 weeks after the close of the monthly reporting period. More information on this service may be obtained from the Chief, Trade Reports Division, USITC, telephone: (202) 252-1255.

INTRODUCTION

This series of reports by the United States International Trade Commission is made pursuant to section 410 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2440), which requires the Commission to monitor imports from and exports to certain nonmarket economy countries (NME's). 1/ These countries include those subject to the generally higher statutory rates of duty in column 2 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS) (i.e., with minor exceptions, those listed in headnote 3(d) of the TSUS) 2/ and those afforded most-favored-nation (MFN), or column 1, tariff status (and thus not listed in the headnote), viz, Hungary, the People's Republic of China (China), and Poland.

Under section 410, the Commission publishes a summary of trade data not less frequently than once each calendar quarter for Congress and, until January 2, 1980, for the East-West Foreign Trade Board. As of that date, the East-West Foreign Trade Board was abolished, and its functions were transferred to the Trade Policy Committee, chaired by the United States Trade Representative.

The statute stipulates that the reports in this series are to provide data on the effect, if any, of imports from NME's on the production of like or directly competitive articles in the United States and on employment within industries producing those articles. To fulfill this requirement, the Commission developed an automated trade-monitoring system to identify imports from the NME's that have grown rapidly and to measure the degree of penetration of such imports. Because comprehensive data on the production of the U.S. manufacturing sector are compiled and published annually,

1/ Earlier reports in this series included Yugoslavia among the NME's whose trade with the United States is monitored. At the suggestion of the United States Trade Representative and after consultation with the appropriate congressional committees, the Commission determined that Yugoslavia would no longer be included in the countries covered by this report. This decision was effective with the 27th report. (27th Quarterly Report to the Congress and the Trade Policy Committee on Trade Between the United States and the Nonmarket Economy Countries During April-June 1981, USITC Publication 1188, September 1981, p. 1, hereinafter 27th Quarterly Report) In the opinion of many analysts, Yugoslavia is not appropriately classified as an NME. Also, it is not a member of the Warsaw Pact or the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. Yugoslavia has special status with the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and is a leader among nonaligned countries.

2/ The following countries or areas are enumerated in headnote 3(d) of the TSUS: Afghanistan, Albania, Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic (East Germany), Estonia, those parts of Indochina under Communist control or domination (including Cambodia (Kampuchea), Laos, and Vietnam), the Kurile Islands, Latvia, Lithuania, Mongolia, North Korea, Romania, Southern Sakhalin, Tanna Tuva, and the U.S.S.R. In this report, imports from and exports to Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania are included in the data on U.S.-U.S.S.R. trade. The headnote reflects actions taken by the President and the Congress as to Communist countries, rather than reflecting their designation as NME's.

rather than quarterly, the monitoring system is run only once each year. However, every quarterly report monitors imports from NME's and reports on trends that may be significant for U.S. commerce. Since U.S. trade with several of the NME's is negligible, the reports focus on Bulgaria, China, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, Romania, and the U.S.S.R., whose current trade with the United States is at a level that might potentially affect a domestic industry. In addition, data on U.S. trade with Afghanistan, Albania, Cambodia (Kampuchea), Cuba, Laos, Mongolia, North Korea, and Vietnam are provided in the appendices to each report, and trade with these countries is included in the totals for "All NME's" throughout the report.

At present, China, Hungary, and Poland are the only NME's that receive MFN tariff treatment from the United States. In the early 1950's, the MFN status of all the NME's was suspended in accordance with section 5 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, which provided that the benefits of trade-agreement concessions were not to be accorded to such countries. ^{1/} Section 401 of the Trade Act of 1974 reaffirmed the policy of denying MFN tariff treatment to imports from NME's with the exception of Poland, whose MFN status had been restored in 1960. ^{2/} However, section 402 of the Trade Act of 1974 authorized the President to extend MFN status to those countries that meet certain emigration-policy criteria or to waive the application of such criteria when he has received certain assurances. Waivers resulting in MFN status were extended to Romania in 1975, to Hungary in 1978, and to China in 1980. All waivers in effect are subject to annual review and renewal by the President. In February 1988, the Government of Romania informed the U.S. Government that it had decided to renounce renewal of MFN status under the terms of section 402. The Presidential waiver extended to Romania was accordingly allowed to expire on July 3, 1988. Poland's MFN status was suspended by the President in October 1982 but was restored in February 1987. ^{3/}

Imports from Communist countries can be the subject of market-disruption investigations by the Commission under section 406 of the Trade Act of 1974. Section 406 was included in the Trade Act because of concern,

^{1/} More specifically, the provision applied to imports from the Soviet Union and "any nation or area dominated or controlled by the foreign government or foreign organization controlling the world Communist movement."

^{2/} This provision was not applicable to countries that had MFN status when the Trade Act was enacted.

^{3/} The reason cited for the suspension was the failure of Poland since 1978 to meet certain import commitments under its Protocol of Accession to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), but a more immediate reason was that Government's banning of the Solidarity trade union in October 1982. The restoration of Poland's MFN status in 1987 completed the gradual removal, over more than a 3-year period, of a number of economic sanctions that the United States had enacted against the Polish Government in response to its imposition of martial law in 1981 and its subsequent repression of the Polish people.

in the view of the Senate Committee on Finance, that a Communist country "through control of the distribution process and the price at which articles are sold," could direct exports "so as to flood domestic markets within a shorter time period than could occur under free market condition[s]." 1/

In the TSUS, as noted above, the MFN rates of duty are set forth in column 1, and the rates applicable to products of designated Communist countries are set forth in column 2. The latter are, in general, the rates that were established by the Tariff Act of 1930. They are equal to or higher than the MFN rates in column 1. Since many column 2 rates are substantially higher than the corresponding column 1 rates, actual or potential U.S. imports from countries subject to column 2 rates are affected in some measure by the rates of duty on the specific tariff items involved.

Except as otherwise noted, the trade data presented in these reports are compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Imports are imports for consumption (the sum of directly entered imports plus withdrawals from customs warehouses) at customs value (generally equivalent to f.o.b. value at the foreign port of export). Exports are domestic exports (U.S.-produced goods) at f.a.s. value. The detailed analysis of imports in the reports is generally based on the seven-digit Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA), and that of exports is based on seven-digit Schedule B Nos., which are the provisions under which these trade data are collected. The TSUSA and Schedule B items may be found in the tables in appendix C, which lists leading articles in trade with the NME's as a group and with individual NME's. The analysis of aggregate trade levels and trends is generally presented in terms of Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) Revision 2 categories. 2/

The U.S. International Trade Commission is an independent, factfinding agency. Thus, any statements made in the quarterly reports on East-West trade do not necessarily reflect the views of executive branch agencies and should not be taken as an official statement of U.S. trade policy. These reports also are done independently of other work conducted by the Commission, and nothing in the reports should be construed to indicate how the Commission would find in an investigation conducted under other statutory authority.

This quarterly report contains a summary of U.S. trade with the NME's during July-September 1988, and, where appropriate, during the first

1/ Trade Reform Act of 1974: Report of the Committee on Finance..., U.S. Congress, Senate, Rep. No. 1298, 93d Cong., 2d Sess., 1974, p. 210.

2/ The SITC was developed by the United Nations Secretariat in 1950 as a common basis for the reporting of international trade data. In 1975, the U.N. Economic and Social Council recommended that member States begin reporting their trade statistics on the basis of Revision 2 of the SITC.

9 months of the year. Developments affecting U.S. commercial relations with the NME's during the third quarter of 1988 are also discussed. A special section in the report examines three product groups that were identified by the Commission's East-West Trade Statistics Monitoring System on the basis of two criteria: the level of import penetration by an individual NME supplier and by all foreign suppliers and the rate of growth of imports from an NME source. ^{1/} The three product groups covered in the report are footwear, games, and toys and models from China. The discussion of each includes a description of the U.S. industry, U.S. imports from China and other sources, and the U.S. market. Such information as could be obtained on these industries in China is also included.

Additional copies of this report (USITC Publication 2146) can be obtained by calling (202) 252-1000, or by writing to the Office of the Secretary, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street SW., Washington, DC 20436. Requests to receive the report on a quarterly basis should be directed to (202) 252-1255, or to the Trade Reports Division, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street SW., Washington, DC 20436.

^{1/} A description of the methodology and the complete results of the seventh annual run of this automated import-monitoring system were presented in the 55th Quarterly Report . . ., pp. 19-53.

THIRD-QUARTER DEVELOPMENTS IN TRADE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE NONMARKET ECONOMY COUNTRIES

Two-way merchandise trade between the United States and the nonmarket economy countries (NME's) increased by 30.8 percent, from \$3.5 billion during July-September 1987 to \$4.6 billion during the quarter under review. U.S. exports to the NME's increased by 35.2 percent to \$1.9 billion, and imports from these countries increased by 28.0 percent to \$2.8 billion (table 1). The U.S. deficit in trade with the NME's reached a quarterly record of \$934.1 million during July-September 1988.

The U.S. deficit in trade with the NME's declined by 40.1 percent from \$2.2 billion during January-September 1987 to \$1.3 billion during the corresponding period of 1988. This decline was almost entirely attributable to an increase in the U.S. surplus in trade with the Soviet Union, from \$782.1 million during January-September 1987 to \$1.6 billion during the corresponding period of 1988. The deficits in trade with China (\$2.4 billion) and with Eastern Europe (\$0.6 billion) remained virtually unchanged over the period.

After three consecutive quarterly increases, U.S. exports to the NME's declined from the second to the third quarter of 1988 (figure 1). Declines in shipments to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe ^{1/}--caused primarily by the absence of U.S. wheat shipments to both regions during the third quarter ^{2/}--outweighed a broad-based increase in exports to China. From the third quarter of 1987 to the quarter under review, U.S. exports to the Soviet Union declined from \$408.1 million to \$304.3 million, U.S. exports to China increased from \$795.3 million to \$1.3 billion, and those to Eastern Europe rose from \$157.4 million to \$196.7 million (table 2).

U.S. exports to the NME's increased by 60.1 percent from \$4.0 billion during January-September 1987 to \$6.3 billion during the corresponding period of 1988. China's share of U.S. exports to the NME's declined from 59.4 percent during January-September 1987 to 57.2 percent during January-September 1988, and the Soviet Union's share increased from 26.8 percent to 31.7 percent (figure 2). This shift may be largely attributed to significant increases in exports of U.S. wheat and animal feed to the Soviet Union over the period. Total U.S. exports to the Soviet Union increased by 89.7 percent, from \$1.1 billion during January-September 1987 to \$2.0 billion during January-September 1988, whereas U.S. exports to

^{1/} Eastern Europe refers to Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, and Romania.

^{2/} Although the Soviet Union did not buy any U.S. wheat during the period under review, it placed orders for a record amount of 5.1 million metric tons of corn.

Soviet purchases prior to the quarter under review represented an over fulfillment of Soviet orders of U.S. grain for the fifth and final year (Oct. 1, 1987-Sep. 30, 1988) of the long-term U.S.-U.S.S.R. grain agreement. For the terms of the expired agreement and efforts to renew it, see the section entitled "U.S.-Soviet Grain Negotiations Continue," later in this report.

Table 1.--U.S. trade with the world and with the nonmarket economy countries (NME's), 1/
by quarters, July 1987-September 1988

Item	1987		1988		
	July- September	October- December	January- March	April- June	July- September
U.S. world trade:					
Exports-----million dollars--	60,032	67,844	72,176	77,905	76,048
Imports-----do-----	102,773	107,722	105,088	108,887	108,456
Balance-----do-----	-42,741	-39,878	-32,912	-30,982	-32,408
Trade turnover (exports plus imports) million dollars--	162,805	175,566	177,264	186,791	184,503
U.S. trade with NME's:					
Exports-----million dollars--	1,371	1,734	2,217	2,260	1,853
Imports-----do-----	2,178	2,023	2,353	2,493	2,787
Balance-----do-----	-807	-290	-137	-234	-934
Trade turnover (exports plus imports) million dollars--	3,549	3,757	4,570	4,753	4,640
Share of total U.S. trade accounted for by trade with NME's:					
Exports-----percent--	2.28	2.56	3.07	2.90	2.44
Imports-----do-----	2.12	1.88	2.24	2.29	2.57

1/ Afghanistan, Albania, Bulgaria, Cambodia, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Laos, Mongolia, North Korea, Poland, Romania, the U.S.S.R. (including Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania), and Vietnam.

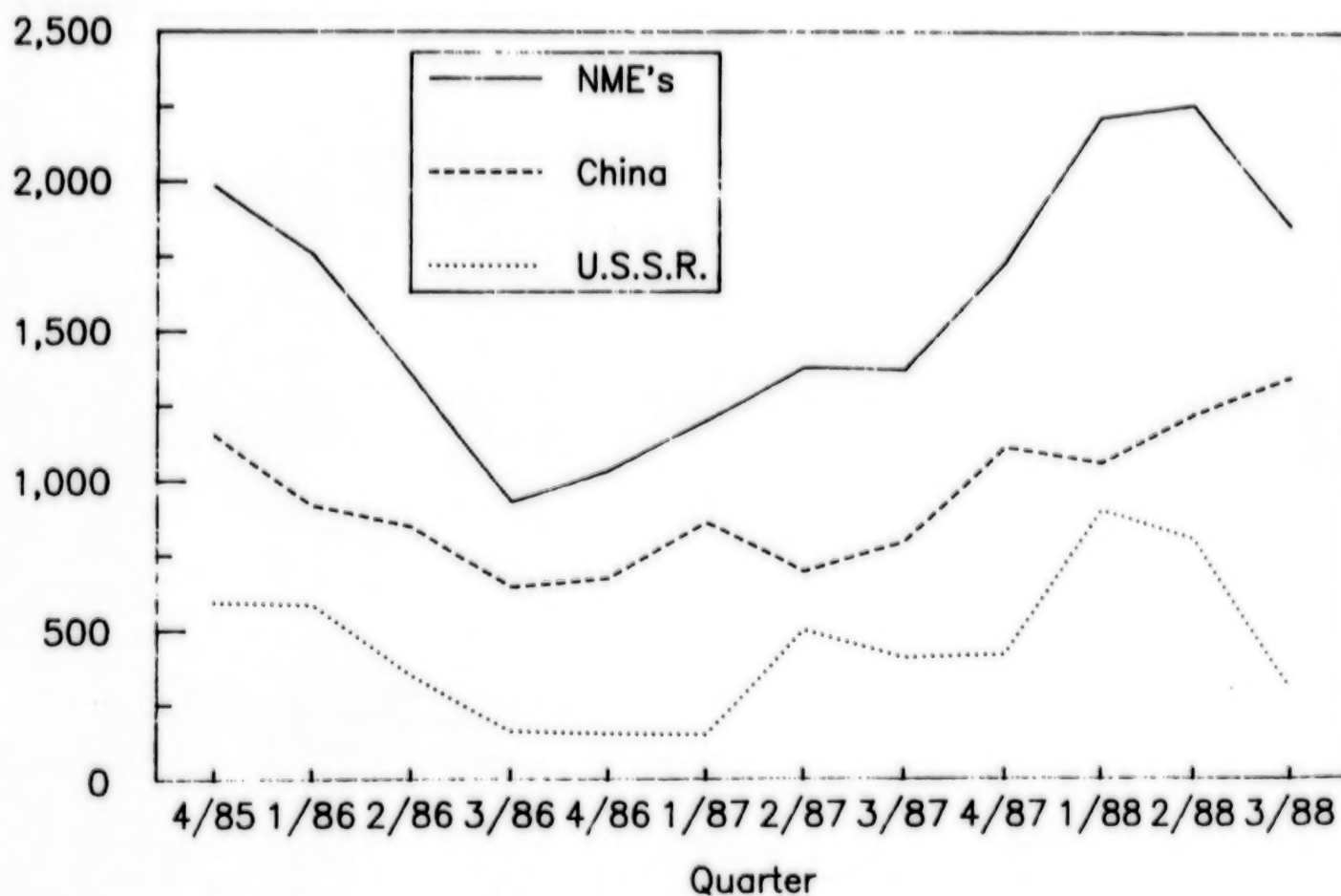
Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Import figures in this and all other tables in this report are Census-basis imports for consumption at customs value. Exports are domestic exports only, including Defense Department military assistance shipments, and are valued on an f.a.s. basis.

Figure 1

U.S. exports to the nonmarket economy countries (NME's), China, and the U.S.S.R., by quarters, 4th quarter 1985 through 3d quarter 1988

Million Dollars



Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 2.--U.S. exports to the individual nonmarket economy countries and to the world, 1986, 1987, January-September 1987, January-September 1988, July-September 1987, and July-September 1988

(In thousands of dollars)							
Market	1986	1987	January-September--		July-September--		
			1987	1988	1987	1988	
Afghanistan-----	7,650	7,984	5,327	3,772	1,711	998	
Albania-----	4,506	3,344	2,341	5,146	2,321	2,208	
Bulgaria-----	95,865	88,344	58,072	100,116	22,120	14,192	
Cambodia-----	214	138	134	66	28	13	
China-----	3,076,023	3,459,595	2,349,476	3,621,230	795,278	1,343,711	
Cuba-----	1,553	1,379	992	1,669	183	568	
Czechoslovakia-----	67,535	46,942	33,427	38,210	7,060	11,349	
East Germany-----	67,624	53,695	41,735	89,614	9,167	63,832	
Hungary-----	88,216	94,106	65,486	52,504	21,965	20,409	
Laos-----	114	253	253	812	29	138	
Mongolia-----	77	869	869	12	133	2	
North Korea-----	-	-	-	65	-	-	
Poland-----	145,155	237,399	149,313	240,911	45,359	54,853	
Romania-----	249,226	192,107	169,433	154,359	51,734	32,025	
U.S.S.R-----	1,246,831	1,477,399	1,059,170	2,009,086	408,137	304,277	
Vietnam-----	29,986	23,422	17,067	11,889	5,569	4,563	
Total-----	5,080,574	5,686,976	3,953,093	6,329,459	1,370,794	1,853,137	
Total, U.S. exports to the world-----	216,555,202	243,858,925	176,014,939	226,128,099	60,032,024	76,047,795	

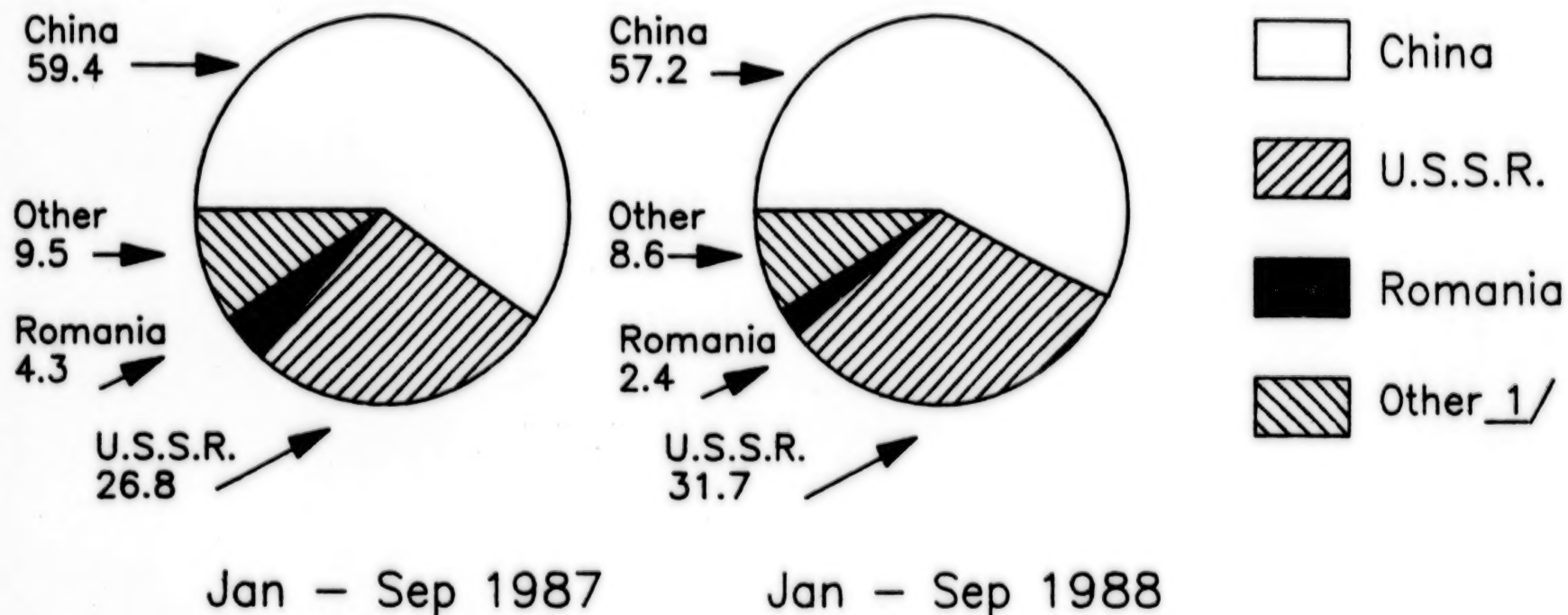
Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

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Figure 2

Relative shares of U.S. exports to the nonmarket economy countries, January–September 1987 and January–September 1988



1/ Hungary, Poland, East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Mongolia, Albania, Vietnam, North Korea, Cuba, Afghanistan, Cambodia, and Laos.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

China increased by 54.1 percent, from \$2.3 billion to \$3.6 billion. U.S. exports to Eastern Europe increased by 30.6 percent, from \$517.5 million to \$675.7 million.

The commodity section "food and live animals" (SITC Section 0), which includes wheat, corn, and processed soybean feed, was by far the leading commodity section among U.S. exports to the NME's during January-September 1988 (tables A-1 and B-1). The result in large part of the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Export Enhancement Program (EEP), ^{1/} wheat was the most significant single U.S. export commodity to all three NME regions during January-September 1988 (tables C-1, C-3, C-5, and C-7). U.S. exports of processed soybean feed to the Soviet Union and corn to both the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe also increased significantly from the first 9 months of 1987 to the corresponding period of 1988. Chemicals (SITC Section 5) ranked second and machinery and transportation equipment (SITC Section 7) third among U.S. exports to the NME's during the first three quarters of 1988, with China as the predominant NME customer in both commodity sections. Among U.S. chemical exports to China, artificial resins (SITC Division 58) and manufactured fertilizers (SITC Division 56) represented the largest commodity divisions during the first three quarters of 1988 and also the ones that grew the most in value from the corresponding period of 1987. Among U.S. machinery and transport equipment exports to China, machinery specialized for particular industries (SITC Division 72) was the leading commodity division and the one that increased the most in value. Crude materials (SITC Section 2) ranked fourth among U.S. exports to the NME's during January-September 1988. Exports of Douglas-fir logs and other softwood logs to China and of soybeans--with the bulk of the shipments going to the U.S.S.R.--were the largest U.S. exports to the NME's in this commodity section during the first three quarters of 1988.

The secular increase in U.S. imports from the NME's, with quarterly fluctuations determined by shipments from China, continued during July-September 1988 (figure 3). The value of shipments from China increased by 37.5 percent from \$1.7 billion during the third quarter of 1987 to a new quarterly record of \$2.3 billion during the corresponding quarter of 1988. The previous record of \$1.9 billion was registered during the second quarter of 1988. U.S. imports from Eastern Europe declined from \$393.5 million during July-September 1987 to \$367.2 million during the period under review, whereas those from the Soviet Union increased from \$107.4 million to \$115.5 million (table 3).

During January-September 1988, U.S. imports from the NME's amounted to \$7.6 billion, up from \$6.1 billion during the corresponding period of 1987. The increase in China's market share from 77.1 percent during January-September 1987 to 78.7 percent during January-September 1988 and the Soviet

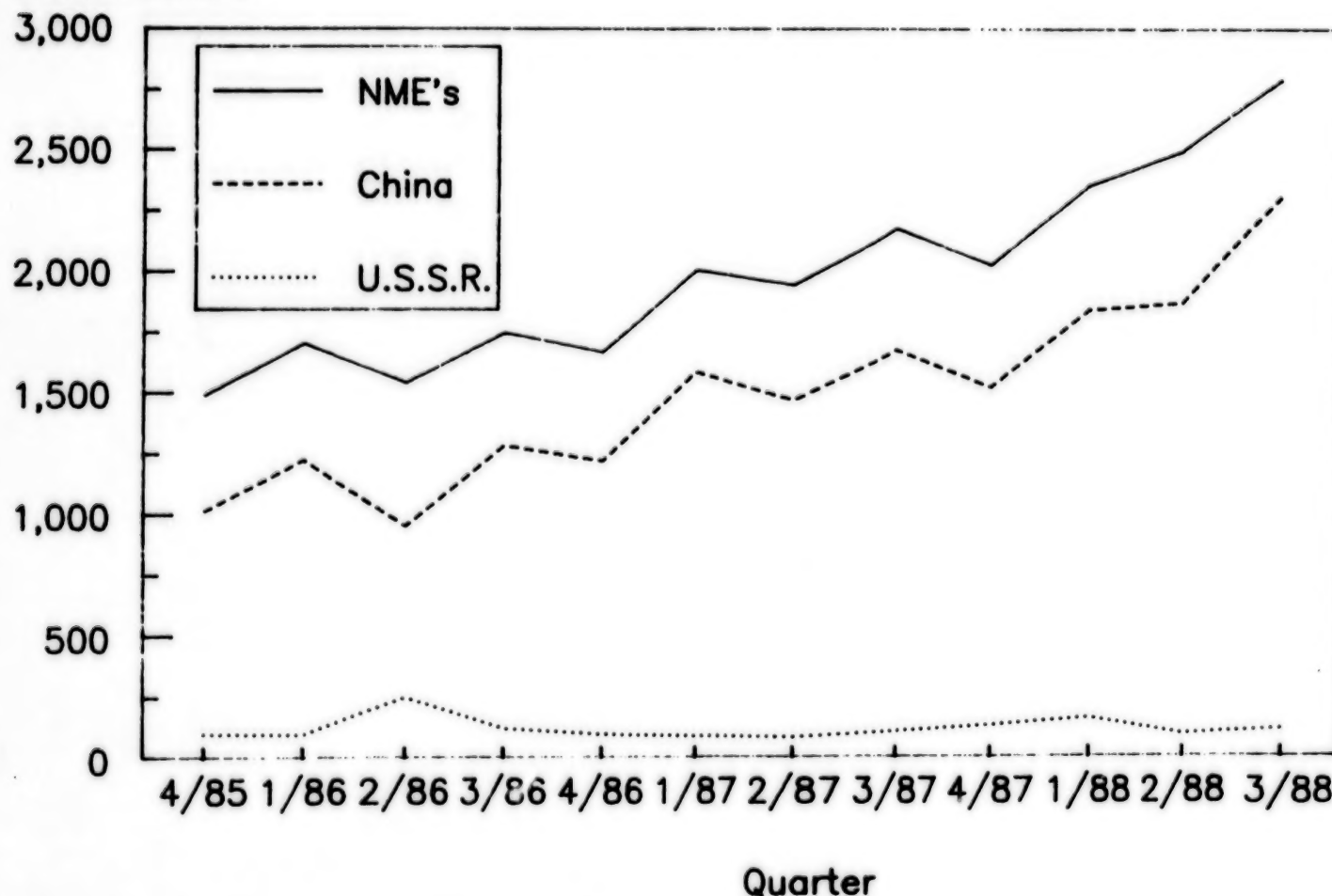
^{1/} The Export Enhancement Program is referenced under the section "U.S.-Soviet Grain Negotiations Continue," later in this report.

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Figure 3

U.S. imports from the nonmarket economy countries (NME's), China, and the U.S.S.R., by quarters, 4th quarter 1985 through 3rd quarter 1988

Million Dollars



Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 3.--U.S. imports from the individual nonmarket economy countries and from the world, 1986, 1987, January-September 1987, January-September 1988, July-September 1987, and July-September 1988

(In thousands of dollars)

Source	1986	1987	January-September--		July-September--	
			1987	1988	1987	1988
Afghanistan-----	5,123	5,630	5,280	4,477	1,795	804
Albania-----	3,194	2,149	1,542	2,069	350	251
Bulgaria-----	49,684	40,306	31,168	24,517	8,829	8,337
Cambodia-----	518	370	190	314	85	34
China-----	4,671,469	6,243,877	4,726,312	6,010,285	1,674,139	2,301,455
Cuba-----	31	-	-	-	-	-
Czechoslovakia-----	85,284	77,793	60,092	64,083	18,567	23,877
East Germany-----	85,265	84,455	62,448	84,417	23,691	23,260
Hungary-----	223,938	277,647	204,483	218,556	77,365	72,812
Laos-----	605	980	868	2,436	483	1,848
Mongolia-----	1,081	1,431	924	873	111	126
North Korea-----	2	-	-	-	-	-
Poland-----	230,953	295,484	219,215	272,573	80,815	94,785
Romania-----	750,018	714,368	539,777	577,829	184,238	144,136
U.S.S.R-----	554,923	408,205	277,064	371,300	107,361	115,466
Vietnam-----	201	-	-	-	-	-
Total-----	6,662,290	8,152,695	6,129,362	7,633,729	2,177,828	2,787,191
Total, U.S. imports from the world-----	368,656,594	402,066,002	294,344,077	322,430,215	102,772,691	108,455,504

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Union's minor gain were achieved at the expense of Romania and other NME suppliers (figure 4). Total U.S. imports from China increased by 27.2 percent from \$4.7 billion during January-September 1987 to \$6.0 billion during January-September 1988, whereas imports from Eastern Europe increased by 11.2 percent from \$1.1 billion to \$1.2 billion, and those from the Soviet Union grew by 34.0 percent from \$277.1 million to \$371.3 million.

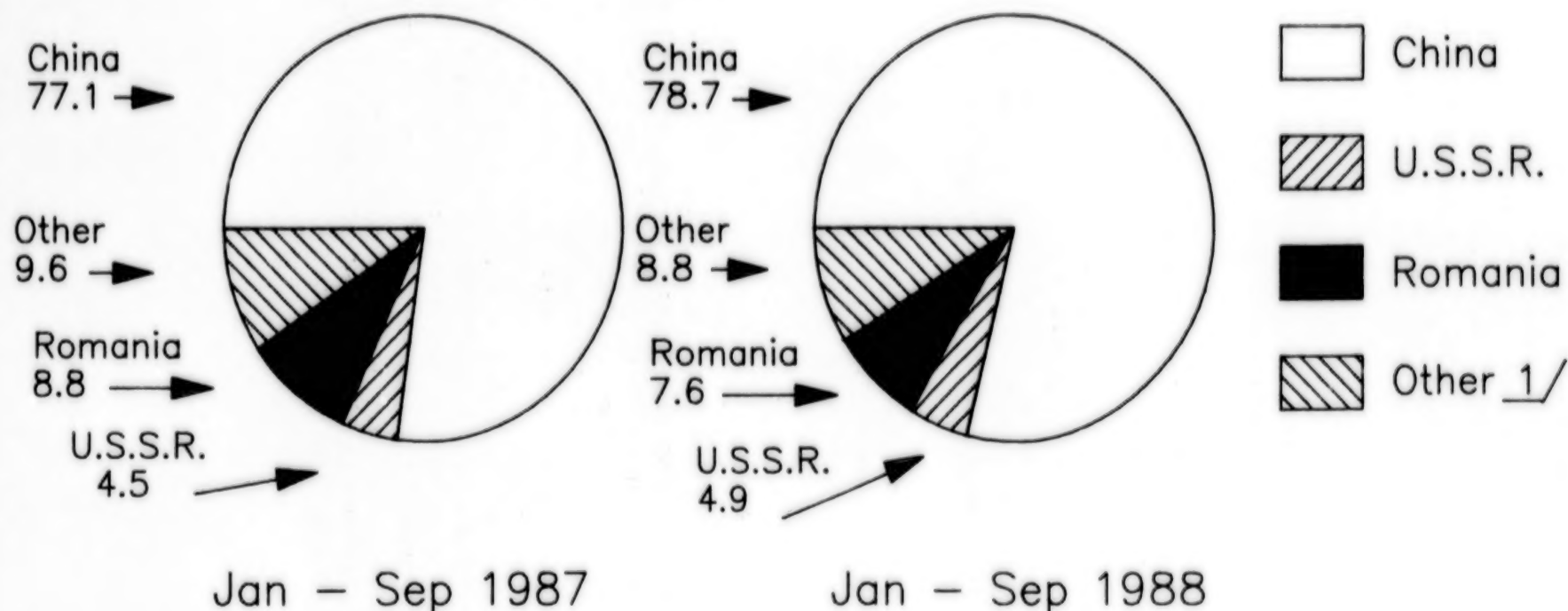
Miscellaneous manufactured articles (SITC Section 8) remained by far the largest category of imports from the NME's during the first 9 months of 1988 (tables A-5 and B-1) and during the period under review (table A-6). Accounting for 92.9 percent of these imports, shipments from China reached \$3.5 billion during January-September 1988 compared with only \$2.9 billion during January-September 1987. The \$594.0 million increase was the net result of a \$72.0 million decline in imports of apparel (SITC Division 84) and a \$665.9 million increase in imports of other miscellaneous manufactured articles from China. Within this commodity section, miscellaneous manufactured articles not elsewhere specified (SITC Division 89), which includes toys, games, and sporting goods (SITC Group 894); footwear (SITC Division 85); and travel goods, handbags, and similar containers (SITC Division 83) showed the largest increases in shipments from China from the first three quarters of 1987 to the corresponding period of 1988.

Manufactured goods classified by chief material (SITC Section 6) remained the second largest commodity section among U.S. imports from the NME's. Increased shipments from China, and to a lesser extent from Eastern Europe, accounted for the bulk of the \$190.4 million increase in U.S. imports from the NME's in this commodity category from January-September 1987 to the corresponding period of 1988. Among U.S. imports from China in this commodity section, textile yarns and fabrics (SITC Division 65) remained the largest category and metal manufactures (SITC Division 69) showed the largest increase over the period. Machinery and transportation equipment (SITC Section 7) ranked third among U.S. imports from the NME's during January-September 1988. The value of shipments in this commodity section increased by \$479.6 million from January-September 1987, when it ranked fifth. Among such imports, increases in shipments from China of electrical machinery and apparatus (SITC Division 77) and telecommunications and sound recording equipment (SITC Division 76) were noteworthy. Although mineral fuels (SITC Section 3) ranked only fourth among U.S. imports from the NME's during the first 9 months of 1988, import items in this category topped the lists of leading imports from all three NME regions (tables C-2, C-4, C-6, and C-8). Romania was the major NME supplier of unleaded gasoline to the U.S. market (table C-34), whereas the bulk of the crude petroleum came from China.

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Figure 4

Relative shares of U.S. imports from the nonmarket economy countries, January–September 1987 and January–September 1988



1/ Hungary, Poland, East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Mongolia, Albania, Vietnam, North Korea, Cuba, Afghanistan, Cambodia, and Laos.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

THIRD-QUARTER DEVELOPMENTS AFFECTING U.S. COMMERCIAL RELATIONS WITH THE NONMARKET ECONOMY COUNTRIES

U.S.-Soviet Industrial Groups Begin Trade Promotion

The U.S.-Soviet Working Group on Oil and Gas Equipment and the Working Group on Construction Equipment held their inaugural meetings in Moscow during September 20-23, 1988. 1/ Composed of government officials on both sides, these associations have the stated purpose of promoting U.S.-Soviet trade and industrial cooperation through intra-industry contacts. As a first step, each working group plans to hold a series of seminars to acquaint U.S. and Soviet enterprise managers in their respective industry groups with one another.

U.S. exports of oil and gas equipment and construction equipment to the Soviet Union represented statistically negligible (roughly 0.5 percent) or near-negligible proportions of worldwide U.S. exports in both 1987 and the first three quarters of 1988. 2/ However, the stated Soviet investment

1/ At the 10th session of the U.S.-U.S.S.R. Joint Commercial Commission (JCC) in Moscow during Apr. 12-14, 1988, the United States and the Soviet Union agreed to establish five industry-oriented working groups. In addition to the above mentioned two, the agreement calls for the establishment of working groups on Medical Equipment and Supplies, Manufacturing Equipment for Consumer Goods, and on Food Processing and Packaging Equipment. See article, "Joint U.S.-U.S.S.R. Working Groups Meet in Moscow, Discuss Ways to Facilitate 'Mutually Beneficial Business,'" Business America, Oct. 24, 1988, pp. 26,27. The Working Group on Medical Equipment and Supplies was established in Moscow on Oct. 17-18, and the Working Group on Manufacturing Equipment for Consumer Goods on Oct. 19-20. 2/ U.S. exports of oil and gas equipment to the Soviet Union increased from \$4.5 million during January-September 1987 to \$7.1 million during January-September 1988. Over the same period, U.S. exports of construction equipment to the Soviets increased from \$7.5 million to \$13.2 million. (Definition of these two industries, in terms of Schedule B numbers, was provided by the U.S. Department of Commerce.)

Beginning from the mid-1970's, Soviet oil field development and gas pipeline construction represented a significant business potential for U.S. oil and gas equipment producers. However, U.S. export controls, prompted by sharp disagreements with the Soviet Union over various aspects of its domestic and foreign policies during the late 1970's and early 1980's, prevented U.S. firms from competing with other Western suppliers for the Soviet market. U.S. oil and gas equipment exports to the Soviet Union plunged from \$47.5 million in 1979 to \$2.2 million in 1980 in the wake of export restrictions introduced from August 1978 through June 1982. The United States began to liberalize oil and gas equipment exports to the Soviet Union in January 1986. In response, U.S. oil and gas equipment shipments to the Soviets rebounded from their 1980's record low of \$0.8 million in 1985 to \$12.1 million in 1986. The elimination of foreign policy controls on U.S. strategic oil and gas equipment exports to the Soviet Union in January 1987, and the gradual improvement in overall U.S.-

(continued...)

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aims in this sector suggest that the Soviet Union could become a large market for producers of both types of equipment. 1/ The Soviet Union may have one of the world's largest proven and probable oil and gas reserves. Soviet plans call for the building of 1 million kilometers of roads and an increase in housing starts by 20 percent each year until the turn of the millennium. 2/ Despite efforts to modernize the Soviet construction equipment manufacturing industry, demand for imports of such equipment is likely to be high and limited principally by the country's hard-currency purchasing power. Intense competition among Western firms will likely allow the Soviets to expand their capital imports in both industry groups through joint ventures, barter and countertrade, and licensing agreements--forms of commercial contacts that they prefer more than their Western business partners. 3/

Restrictions On Computer Exports Ease

On August 1, 1988, the 16-nation Coordinating Committee on Multilateral Export Controls (Cocom) 4/ eased licensing standards on computer and computer peripheral exports to the NME's. 5/ The new rules raised the performance ceiling of computers and peripheral equipment that may be exported to China without Cocom licensing from 285 million PDR's to 550 million PDR's. 6/ On exports to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, the ceiling was raised from 48 million PDR's to 78 million PDR's. U.S.

2/(...continued)

Soviet relations since the Gorbachev era (March 1985), may have totally restored U.S. competitiveness in the Soviet oil and gas equipment market. The history of U.S. controls on oil and gas equipment exports is capsulized in the 17th Quarterly Report . . ., p. 19, 33d Quarterly Report . . ., pp. 58,59, and 50th Quarterly Report . . ., pp. 38,39.

1/ Soviet plans called for investing 30.3 billion rubles (\$48.3 billion) in the "fuels and energy complex" and 10.0 billion rubles (\$15.9 billion) in the "construction complex" in 1988. (\$1=Rb0.627) For details on Soviet investment plans through 1992, see U.S. Congress, Joint Economic Committee, Gorbachev's Economic Plans, vol. 1 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1987), p. 34.

2/ Interview with industry analyst, U.S. Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration, Office of Capital Equipment and International Construction, Nov. 9, 1988.

3/ West Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom, France, Italy, and Canada are the major U.S. competitors in selling oil and gas equipment to the Soviet Union. West Germany and Japan are the major competitors in selling construction equipment to the Soviets.

4/ In addition to the United States, the following countries are members of Cocom: Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Greece, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, the United Kingdom, and West Germany.

5/ 53 F.R. 28864.

6/ Processing Data Rate (PDR) is expressed in million bits per second. The measure is used mainly by Western export-control authorities.

officials state that this streamlining of Cocom rules and the concurrent easing of licensing standards are not in the least detrimental to U.S. national and Western security interests. 1/ The validated license requirement from the individual exporting countries did not change substantially and deregulation affected only products and technical information from the lower spectrum of scientific-technical know-how. Most of the dual-use technology 2/ that became available through the August 1 rules was available to the NME's from non-Cocom sources.

China is by far the largest NME customer of U.S. computers and related products, 3/ but prospects of sales to the Soviet Union are also reported to be excellent. 4/ Soviet planners reportedly want to increase the number of personal computers in the U.S.S.R. from the current level of 200,000-300,000 to 1.1 million by 1990. 5/ By easing controls on exports to China more than to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, the new regulations have further increased China's advantage among the NME's in acquiring Western technology. 6/

1/ Interview with the Bureau of Export Administration, Nov. 21, 1988.

2/ Dual use means the possibility that a product or technical information intended primarily for civilian use may also have military uses.

3/ U.S. exports of computers and related products (Schedule B Nos. 676.2600-676.5590) to China declined to \$182.4 million in 1987 from their peak of \$238.5 million in 1986. Sales during January-September 1988 were \$133.9 million compared with \$134.6 million during the same period of 1987. U.S. sales to China represent nearly 1.0 percent of worldwide U.S. exports of computers and related products. U.S. exports to the Soviet Union in this product category were \$1.9 million in 1987 and \$0.7 million during the first three quarters of both 1987 and 1988.

United Nations statistics are spotty on Western computer sales to the NME's. However, the figures available indicate that Japan and Hong Kong sell more computers to China than the United States and that West European countries and Japan have a running start for the Soviet market.

4/ Soviet American Trade, November 1988, p. 2.

5/ Ibid.

6/ The Export Administration Act of 1979 classified NME's into groups that reflect varying degrees of strictness in granting validated licenses for the exportation of dual-use U.S. products and technical information. China is in group "V," with most of the market economy countries, and Romania is in group "Q." Hungary and Poland belong to group "W," and the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, and East Germany belong to group "Y." The difference between Q, W, and Y is in the slight variation of approval likelihood. For details, see Export Administration Regulations, Part 770, Supplement No. 1; 15 CFR part 770, Supplement No. 1. For a description of China's progress in attaining its current special status among the NME's, see 37th Quarterly Report . . ., pp. 35-38, and 45th Quarterly Report . . ., p. 37.

U.S.-Soviet Grain Negotiations Continue

Negotiations to replace the 5-year U.S.-Soviet grain agreement, which expired on September 30, 1988, continued during the quarter under review. U.S. and Soviet officials held their fourth round of meetings on September 17-18. 1/ Under the expired 5-year agreement, which served as the basis for negotiations, the Soviet Union obligated itself to buy at least 9 million metric tons of U.S. grain annually. The agreement specified Soviet purchases of 4 million metric tons each of U.S. wheat and corn, allowing for the substitution of 1/2 metric ton of soybeans or soybean meal for 1 metric ton of wheat or corn, or any combination of these, for the remaining 1 million metric ton of grain. Price, quantity, and the length of the agreement are reported to have constituted the major stumbling blocks throughout the negotiations. The Soviets reportedly wanted lower U.S. prices under the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Export Enhancement Program (EEP), 2/ whereas U.S. negotiators pressed for a longer agreement and considerably higher minimum and maximum Soviet purchase commitments than specified by the October 1983-September 1988 accord. 3/

1/ The first round of talks was held in March, the second in May, the third in July, and the fifth in October 1988. On Nov. 28, 1988, the negotiators reached agreement on extending the expired 5-year grain pact for 2 more years and 3 months. The new agreement is retroactive to Oct. 1, 1988, and will expire on Dec. 31, 1990. The terms of the new agreement are identical with those of the expired 1983-1988 accord, with Soviet purchase requirements prorated for the 3 months remaining over the 2-year period. See 55th Quarterly Report . . ., pp. 15,16; and Bureau of National Affairs (BNA), International Trade Reporter, Nov. 30, 1988, pp. 1557,1558.

2/ For a description of the program, see Agricultural Information Bulletin No. 515, Increased Role for U.S. Farm Export Programs, April 1987, 50th Quarterly Report . . ., pp. 37,38, 51st Quarterly Report . . ., pp. 33,34, 53d Quarterly Report . . ., pp. 39-41, and 55th Quarterly Report . . ., pp. 15,16.

3/ BNA, International Trade Reporter, Nov. 30, 1988, pp. 1557, 1558.

**IMPORTS FROM CHINA AND THE U.S. MARKET: FURTHER EXAMINATION
OF PRODUCT GROUPS IDENTIFIED BY THE EAST-WEST TRADE
STATISTICS MONITORING SYSTEM**

In the 55th Quarterly Report, the Commission presented updated findings of its East-West Trade Statistics Monitoring System. This automated import-monitoring system, which has been run annually since 1982, is designed to address a congressional requirement that the Commission's reports on U.S. trade with the NME's provide data on "the effects of such imports, if any, on the production of like, or directly competitive, articles in the United States and on employment within the industry which produces like, or directly competitive, articles in the United States." 1/

Since data on U.S. trade and production are not collected on the basis of a common nomenclature (numbering system) or at the same level of detail, the system aggregates the data into product groups based on the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) and correlates the resulting product groups with a version of the SIC classification system referred to as MSIC. Imports of manufactures are then identified for further examination on the basis of two criteria: import penetration of the U.S. market by an NME supplier and by all sources and the recent rate of growth in imports from an NME source. 2/

A total of 10 product groups from China were identified by the 1988 run, and 2 from this list were selected for closer examination: rubber or plastic footwear (MSIC 3021) and games, toys, and children's vehicles (MSIC 3944). For the purpose of analyzing these product groups, however, the scope of the coverage has been somewhat modified. The report on footwear has been expanded to include nonrubber as well as rubber footwear, since U.S. imports of nonrubber footwear from China have also been growing rapidly and appeared to warrant more detailed monitoring at this time. On the other hand, the examination of games and toys has been treated as two product groups because the U.S. production of games and toys consists of two separate industries. Children's vehicles are also considered a separate U.S. industry, but imports from China in this segment of MSIC 3944 have been negligible. Each report on a product group includes a discussion of the U.S. industry, U.S. imports from China and other sources, and the U.S. market. To the extent information could be obtained, the industry in China is also discussed.

1/ 19 U.S.C. 2440.

2/ The system uses the following equation to calculate import penetration: $M/(M + S - X)$ where M = U.S. imports, S = U.S. product shipments (a proxy for domestic output), and X = U.S. exports. (For a detailed description of the methodology, see the 55th Quarterly Report, pp. 19-20.) An MSIC product group meets the import penetration test if imports from a single NME source accounted for at least 1 percent of U.S. apparent consumption in 1987 (the most recent year for which comprehensive data on U.S. producers' shipments were available) and if imports from all sources accounted for more than 10 percent of apparent consumption. Product groups that meet the import penetration test are selected if imports from an NME source increased by 15 percent or more (in terms of value) from 1986 to 1987 and from January-June 1987 to January-June 1988.

Among the other product groups identified by the monitoring system this year, six were initially identified in previous runs and were examined in detail in earlier quarterly reports. ^{1/} All were imports from China. Two additional product groups were newly identified: leather and textile luggage from China and watches and clocks from China. These product groups will be examined in subsequent reports.

Footwear

Description and uses

For statistical purposes, both domestic production and U.S. imports of footwear have been broadly divided into two categories--"nonrubber" and "rubber." Nonrubber footwear includes most leather or vinyl dress, casual, athletic, and work shoes; boots; sandals; and slippers. Rubber footwear includes galoshes or other protective footwear in chief value of rubber and athletic and casual footwear in chief value of rubber, which consists mainly of sneakers and other canvas fabric-upper footwear. Nonrubber footwear is by far the largest shoe category and accounts for 90 percent or more of domestic consumption.

The U.S. industry

Nonrubber footwear.--The U.S. nonrubber footwear industry is a \$7.6 billion industry at retail. It employs about 88,000 people in direct manufacturing and provides about 53,000 jobs in supporting industries. The industry consists of approximately 240 manufacturers operating 491 plants in 38 States. Most of the manufacturers are privately owned firms; however, the 45 publicly held firms account for most of the industry's output. The four largest firms in the industry account for almost one-fourth of total production. In contrast, 70 percent of the firms make less than 1 million pairs annually, and account for less than one-fifth of total output. U.S. production is concentrated in 10 States--Missouri, Pennsylvania, Maine, Massachusetts, New York, Tennessee, Arkansas, Florida, Ohio, and New Hampshire.

The U.S. nonrubber footwear industry continued to decrease in size during the 1980's, as imports captured the bulk of the domestic market.

^{1/} These six product groups and the quarterly reports in which they were examined are as follows: lace goods (MSIC 2292), 36th Quarterly Report . . ., pp. 55-60; rainwear (MSIC 2385), 52d Quarterly Report . . ., pp. 36-42; women's handbags and purses (MSIC 3171), 36th Quarterly Report . . ., pp. 83-84, 44th Quarterly Report . . ., pp. 54-62, and 52d Quarterly Report . . ., pp. 48-57; china tableware (MSIC 3262), 40th Quarterly Report . . ., pp. 74-80; earthenware tableware (MSIC 3263), 52d Quarterly Report . . ., pp. 42-48; and dolls and stuffed toy animals (MSIC 3942), 40th Quarterly Report . . ., pp. 86-95.

Between 1983 and 1987, net factory closings totaled approximately 300, with 70 occurring in 1986 and 25 in 1987. As a corollary, employment declined by 39,100 workers, or 31 percent, during 1983-87 and production, which has decreased annually since at least 1968, fell by 34 percent to 222 million pairs, valued at \$3.8 billion. Aside from closing plants, U.S. producers responded to the import growth by moving into shoe and specialty retailing and importing footwear parts and finished footwear, often under their own brand names.

U.S. consumption of nonrubber footwear rose by an average annual rate of almost 7 percent during 1983-87, to \$11 billion. However, in terms of quantity, consumption in 1987 declined by 2 percent. This was the first annual decrease since 1981, and was reportedly attributable to the rising popularity of canvas athletic and casual shoes that are classified as rubber footwear. The growth in the total value of consumption of nonrubber footwear during 1983-87 was supplied entirely by imports, whose share of the domestic market, in terms of quantity, reached a record 82 percent in 1987.

Expenditures on new plant and equipment in the nonrubber footwear industry averaged \$55 million per year during 1982-86, ranging from a low of \$42 million in 1986 to a high of \$64 million in 1982. They averaged about 1.0 percent of the industry's sales. The nonrubber footwear industry's net profit as a percent of sales was 4.7 percent in 1986, up from 3.9 percent in 1985.

The manufacture of nonrubber footwear remains labor intensive, consisting essentially of a piecework, cut and assembly operation. Although new technologies have been developed to improve manufacturing efficiency, their application by the U.S. industry has been limited mostly to the larger firms, primarily because of the equipment's high cost.

The most significant factor influencing the competitive position of U.S. and foreign producers is labor costs, which, along with raw material costs, represent the bulk of manufacturing costs. Labor costs account for 54 percent of the U.S. industry's total manufacturing costs. Hourly compensation costs for production workers in the U.S. nonrubber footwear industry in 1986 averaged \$7.37, which was substantially higher than those in the major supplying countries. Production workers in Taiwan earned \$1.31 an hour; in Korea, \$1.01; in Brazil, \$0.86; and in China, less than \$0.80. In Europe, the hourly compensation costs for footwear workers in 1986 averaged \$8.01 in Italy and \$3.11 in Spain, which are two other important competitors of the U.S. industry. However, lower productivity in the foreign industries partially offsets their labor-cost advantage. Most nations, especially in the Far East and South America, however, do not have the cost of certain mandatory regulations that are present in the United States (e.g., the regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency and the U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration).

Rubber footwear.--The U.S. rubber footwear industry, located primarily in the Northeast and the South, also decreased in size during 1983-87. The number of factories declined from an estimated 73 in 1983 to 65 in 1987.

Employment declined faster, falling from about 18,000 to an estimated 12,000 persons. Approximately 40 of the establishments in 1987 produced fabric-upper footwear and the remainder, protective footwear. Fabric-upper footwear accounted for 86 percent of the industry's output in 1987, with more than one-half of that coming from six producers. The fabric-upper footwear segment is dominated by producers of brand-name joggers and other athletic footwear.

U.S. shipments of rubber footwear, in terms of quantity, declined by 6 percent during 1983-86 but increased by 14 percent in 1987. The increase in 1987 reflected a renewed popularity in canvas athletic and casual shoes. The major part of the U.S. rubber footwear market, in terms of quantity, was captured by imports, which accounted for 61 percent of total sales in 1987. As a result of growing import competition, U.S. manufacturers of rubber footwear, like producers of nonrubber footwear, have either gone out of business, modified production processes to reduce costs, targeted selected market niches, or become importers and distributors. U.S. producers of certain athletic shoes, in particular, have increasingly turned to offshore operations for footwear parts and finished footwear.

U.S. consumption of rubber footwear reached a record \$622 million in 1987, with fabric-upper footwear accounting for 90 percent of the total and protective footwear and zoris, the remainder. Rubber footwear sales, after continuing the downward trend that prevailed during the early 1980's, began to recover in 1986, when consumption rose by 14 percent. They increased by another 11 percent in 1987. This turnaround was primarily attributable to a renewed popularity in lightweight, inexpensive canvas athletic and casual shoes, replacing the costlier leather footwear such as garment-leather aerobic shoes. Domestic producers benefited greatly from the change because their shipments of fabric-upper shoes (in terms of volume) increased by 21 percent in 1987.

Expenditures on new plant and equipment in the industry averaged \$12.5 million per year during 1982-86, ranging from a low of \$6.3 million in 1986 to a high of \$23 million in 1984. In 1986 these expenditures averaged about 1.1 percent of the industry's sales. The rubber footwear industry's after-tax return on assets was 2.2 percent in 1986.

Labor costs also play a key role in determining the competitive advantage of world producers of rubber footwear. Hourly compensation costs for production workers in the U.S. rubber footwear industry were \$8.10 per worker in 1986. Hourly compensation costs of the major foreign suppliers were considerably lower and largely offset their lower productivity. Workers in Korea earned \$0.98 an hour; in Taiwan, \$1.45; and in China, less than \$0.80.

The industry in China

China is the only NME that is a significant supplier of footwear to the United States. China's major competitive advantages in world markets result from low manufacturing costs based on low-cost labor, certain

materials, and energy; and from a pricing system that is not based on true costs.

China's shoe production is influenced by the proximity of countries already involved in footwear, such as Hong Kong and Taiwan, which have become involved in joint ventures with the Chinese. Much of China's footwear production is concentrated in Shanghai. A considerable amount is also located in Guangdong Province (adjacent to Hong Kong), where the easy access to these workshops and factories has enabled many Hong Kong traders to compete in the export market with manufacturers in Korea, Taiwan, and the Philippines.

China has shown rapid progress in its footwear industry in recent years; however, it still faces a number of major problems. According to a recent report, ^{1/} the problems include limited domestic raw materials, transportation problems, an inexperienced labor force, and minimal understanding of production costs. Also, a drawback for most Chinese footwear producers is the lack of access to international market and design trends. China's selection of shoes is mainly conservative and outdated in style. Moreover, the generally low level of technology and skill in many of their shoe lines have resulted in poor workmanship. Leather shoes produced in Shanghai are usually the best of the lot and are comparable to those produced in Taiwan and South Korea.

Firms that have sourced in China for years feel that problems in China's shoe industry are made worse by new importers pushing the industry too fast in an effort to find lower cost sourcing alternatives to Taiwan and Korea. China reportedly imports 90 percent of its raw materials. However, it is believed that once China establishes a supplier base, it could be a serious threat to Taiwan. Chinese and U.S. companies already are starting to set up chemical plants and tanneries.

It has been reported that China is moving forward at a faster rate than Taiwan did when it emerged as a key footwear supplier in the early 1970's. Although China currently is going through the normal startup problems most developing countries experience, industry sources state that the country has made great strides in the last 3 years. They indicate that China will be a major force in footwear production in the future.

The rapid development in China's shoe industry has been attributed in part to the technical and expert assistance given by Taiwan, Hong Kong, and, more recently, Japan. Other sources said that the rapid pace is the result of the Chinese Government's measures to help its footwear industry, which is a substantial source of export earnings. China has designated its production of textiles and apparel, including footwear, as an "important industry" to provide employment opportunities and generate foreign exchange under the seventh 5-year (1986-90) plan. The Government has provided the industry production incentives such as tax relief and the reduction or elimination of tariffs on imported materials, and it is reported to have

^{1/} China Sources, May 1988, pp. 46-52.

also offered incentives to workers in footwear factories in an effort to increase productivity. In 1987, the Ministry of Light Industry reportedly invested 700 million yuan (approximately \$200 million) in the automation and standardization of production in 37 tanneries and 27 shoe factories. ^{1/} China's goal for shoe production in 1988 was 270 million pairs, an increase of 28.5 percent over the volume produced in 1987. ^{2/}

U.S. imports, total and from China

Nonrubber footwear.--U.S. imports of nonrubber footwear are provided for under items 700.05 through 700.45, inclusive; 700.56; and 700.72 through 700.95 inclusive in schedule 7, part 1, subpart A, of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS). The current column 1, or most-favored-nation (MFN), rates of duty for the subject products range from free to 20 percent ad valorem, and the column 2 rates range from 10 to 35 percent ad valorem. Imported nonrubber footwear is neither eligible for duty-free treatment under the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) nor afforded preferential duty rates if imported from the least developed developing countries. U.S. rates of duty on nonrubber footwear were not reduced during the Tokyo Round. Footwear was excluded from the duty-free status given imports from those nations designated as beneficiary countries under the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act (CBERA) of 1983. No articles of nonrubber footwear are included in the agreement on the establishment of a free-trade area between the Governments of the United States and Israel. The column 1 rates of duty apply to imports from China.

Table 4 shows the evolution of U.S. imports of nonrubber footwear by primary sources, in value and quantity, and changes in the average unit value of imports. U.S. imports of nonrubber footwear, valued at \$7.8 billion in 1987, increased by 84 percent during 1983-87. The growth continued during January-September 1988, when imports rose by 14 percent over those during the corresponding period of 1987 to \$6.7 billion. The product mix experienced significant changes during the 1980's as the growth in athletic and leisure activities and the corresponding increase in demand for appropriate footwear resulted in strong demand for athletic shoes such as joggers and aerobic shoes.

Although the growth in imports during 1983-87 was widespread among many countries, most of the growth, in absolute terms, was generated by the major suppliers. Shipments from Taiwan and Korea, which together accounted for almost 60 percent of the total volume of imports in 1987, rose at an average annual rate of 16 and 13 percent, respectively. Taiwan primarily supplies inexpensive footwear in most categories, and Korea largely markets athletic footwear. Among the other principal suppliers, Brazil, Italy, and Spain supply moderate to higher priced, brand-name leather footwear, especially for women.

^{1/} News brief in World Footwear, vol. 2, No. 6 (November/December 1988).

^{2/} Ibid.

Table 4

Nonrubber footwear: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1983-87, January-September 1987, and January-September 1988

	January-September--						
Sources	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1987	1988
Quantity (million pairs)							
Taiwan.....	243.6	308.5	377.4	451.2	440.6	353.0	284.4
Rep. of Korea...	118.9	118.3	137.2	182.4	191.9	145.7	154.1
Brazil.....	64.4	109.7	113.2	113.4	108.2	79.2	86.9
Italy.....	56.4	62.9	74.7	65.0	47.8	38.3	35.1
Spain.....	26.7	36.2	39.8	34.2	28.2	20.9	17.2
Hong Kong.....	18.2	27.6	34.6	30.8	28.7	23.1	18.8
China.....	7.2	12.7	20.8	26.8	47.3	35.8	66.7
France.....	4.3	5.8	6.7	5.0	4.4	3.8	1.7
Mexico.....	138.2	133.9	120.2	113.7	111.8	81.4	82.0
Yugoslavia.....	2.6	3.0	3.5	4.1	3.8	2.9	4.4
All other.....	42.4	40.3	38.1	43.4	48.7	34.5	62.7
Total.....	722.7	858.9	966.3	1,069.9	1,061.5	818.6	813.9
Value (million dollars) 1/							
Taiwan.....	1,251.1	1,581.5	1,940.7	2,308.9	2,657.5	2,054.4	1,977.6
Rep. of Korea...	814.1	895.2	1,137.0	1,567.3	1,803.2	1,291.3	1,861.1
Brazil.....	605.7	1,014.0	1,021.2	947.0	1,060.2	780.8	841.2
Italy.....	752.7	890.8	1,005.8	1,031.1	959.3	742.9	730.9
Spain.....	293.6	423.2	482.6	470.1	434.0	312.3	305.9
Hong Kong.....	57.6	83.2	102.9	119.9	142.4	106.3	123.6
China.....	21.0	26.7	42.1	54.5	115.1	78.4	203.9
France.....	82.5	107.1	133.2	109.3	110.7	91.4	53.7
Mexico.....	48.5	56.9	53.4	51.8	78.0	55.2	67.1
Yugoslavia.....	29.9	31.8	39.8	48.9	52.9	39.1	64.0
All other.....	299.2	316.9	333.3	371.5	433.9	306.5	425.0
Total.....	4,255.9	5,427.3	6,291.9	7,080.2	7,847.2	5,858.5	6,654.0
Average unit value (per pair)							
Taiwan.....	\$ 5.14	\$ 5.13	\$ 5.14	\$ 5.12	\$ 6.03	\$ 5.82	\$ 6.95
Rep. of Korea...	6.85	7.57	8.29	8.59	9.40	8.86	12.08
Brazil.....	9.41	9.24	9.02	8.35	9.79	9.86	9.68
Italy.....	13.36	14.15	13.46	15.87	20.06	19.38	20.85
Spain.....	10.99	11.68	12.12	13.76	15.38	14.96	17.79
Hong Kong.....	3.17	3.01	2.97	3.89	4.96	4.59	6.56
China.....	2.93	2.11	2.03	2.03	2.43	2.19	3.06
France.....	19.40	18.55	19.76	21.83	24.88	24.32	32.44
Mexico.....	.35	.43	.44	.46	.70	.68	.82
Yugoslavia.....	11.58	10.76	11.43	12.01	13.83	13.37	14.40
All other.....	7.05	7.86	8.75	8.55	8.91	8.88	6.78
Average.....	5.89	6.32	6.51	6.62	7.39	7.16	8.18

1/ Represents the landed duty-paid value, which includes the cost of the goods plus freight, insurance, and duties paid.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

During 1983-87, imports from China, a relatively new supplier but now the sixth largest in terms of volume, showed the greatest percentage growth among the major suppliers, increasing by 60 percent annually to 47 million pairs, valued at \$115 million. During January-September 1988, imports from China totaled 67 million pairs, valued at \$204 million, representing an 86-percent increase in volume and a 160-percent increase in value over the year-earlier period. The Chinese products consist mostly of extremely low-cost fabric or plastic casual shoes for women. Aside from China, whose export potential in the U.S. market is considerable, other newly emerging or rapidly growing suppliers include Thailand and the Philippines.

Rubber footwear.--U.S. imports of rubber footwear are classified under 13 tariff provisions with column 1, or MFN, rates of duty that range from 2.4 percent ad valorem to 90 cents per pair plus 37.5 percent ad valorem. The only imported rubber footwear eligible for duty-free treatment under the GSP and the CBETA are zoris (TSUS item 700.54).

Imports of rubber footwear increased by 4 percent during 1983-87 to \$522 million. Rubber footwear accounts for only about 6 percent of the total value of U.S. footwear imports; the remainder consists of nonrubber footwear.

Imports of rubber footwear are concentrated among a relatively small number of suppliers. The major suppliers in 1987 were Korea, Taiwan, China, and Mexico, which together accounted for 87 percent of the total volume of imports. Imports of rubber footwear from China have increased rapidly in recent years; in 1987, the volume of shipments from China increased by 53 percent over the 1986 level.

The overall level of rubber footwear imports is largely influenced by changes in demand for canvas fabric-upper footwear, which accounted for 78 percent of such imports during 1983-87 (table 5). Shipments of fabric-upper footwear from Korea, the leading 1987 supplier, consisted of athletic shoes. Imports of fabric-upper footwear from China and Mexico consisted mostly of extremely low-valued casual shoes and slippers. Imports in this category from China more than doubled during 1983-87, reaching 32 million pairs, valued at \$61 million. China's shipments continued to increase during January-September 1988, when imports rose by over 70 percent in both quantity and value to 45 million pairs, valued at \$86 million.

Imports of protective footwear decreased annually from 1984 to 1987, falling to just under 10 million pairs, valued at \$68 million (table 6). Korea traditionally has been the major source of this footwear, and accounted for over 60 percent of these imports during 1983-87. Since 1984, however, shipments from Korea have declined by 50 percent. On the other hand, imports of protective footwear from China have grown at a near-steady rate since 1983, increasing from 260,000 pairs, valued at \$1.7 million, to 590,000 pairs, valued at \$2.4 million, in 1987. China's shipments continued to climb during January-September 1988, reaching 891,000 pairs, valued at \$4.8 million.

Table 5

Canvas fabric-upper footwear: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1983-87, January-September 1987, and January-September 1988

Sources	January-September--						
	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1987	1988
Quantity (1,000 pairs)							
Rep. of Korea...	32,688	28,830	17,872	19,468	33,578	23,794	31,940
Taiwan.....	38,313	38,645	21,234	20,780	18,794	15,161	11,373
China.....	12,935	14,487	15,503	24,256	32,245	25,699	45,306
Mexico.....	10,615	16,281	19,094	23,671	24,062	18,376	18,593
Hong Kong.....	3,668	3,894	4,937	4,951	3,367	2,660	4,200
Sri Lanka.....	292	603	450	710	1,101	861	1,081
Spain.....	519	617	804	1,241	933	827	662
Thailand.....	495	961	762	561	1,269	737	3,164
Italy.....	747	441	343	240	140	104	106
Japan.....	935	1,149	870	587	215	168	112
All other.....	1,291	1,777	2,891	2,655	3,821	3,096	1,806
Total.....	102,498	107,685	84,760	99,120	119,526	91,483	118,342
Value (1,000 dollars) 1/							
Rep. of Korea...	160,669	157,692	96,643	105,798	204,023	140,006	221,068
Taiwan.....	159,156	166,363	84,439	85,707	92,980	72,403	63,427
China.....	24,262	29,013	28,025	41,294	60,949	49,115	86,469
Mexico.....	18,194	27,892	38,329	43,177	45,255	34,822	35,661
Hong Kong.....	6,596	7,449	9,853	10,554	8,251	6,327	9,295
Sri Lanka.....	1,067	2,409	2,162	3,438	5,196	4,048	5,298
Spain.....	2,228	2,456	2,503	4,973	4,235	3,683	3,552
Thailand.....	1,909	2,106	1,271	1,111	3,896	2,291	10,618
Italy.....	4,991	5,124	3,326	3,265	3,352	2,718	2,764
Japan.....	3,469	6,977	7,509	6,041	2,753	2,254	1,234
All other.....	11,684	9,472	14,020	13,482	15,753	12,075	8,363
Total.....	394,225	416,954	288,079	318,841	446,642	329,743	447,748
Average unit value (per pair)							
Rep. of Korea...	\$ 4.92	\$ 5.47	\$ 5.41	\$ 5.43	\$ 6.08	\$ 5.88	\$ 6.92
Taiwan.....	4.15	4.30	3.98	4.12	4.95	4.78	5.58
China.....	1.88	2.00	1.81	1.70	1.89	1.91	1.91
Mexico.....	1.71	1.71	2.01	1.82	1.88	1.90	1.92
Hong Kong.....	1.80	1.91	2.00	2.13	2.45	2.38	2.21
Sri Lanka.....	3.66	4.00	4.80	4.84	4.72	4.70	4.90
Spain.....	4.29	3.98	3.11	4.01	4.54	4.45	5.36
Thailand.....	3.85	2.19	1.67	1.98	3.07	3.11	3.36
Italy.....	6.68	11.63	9.70	13.59	23.89	26.26	26.11
Japan.....	3.71	6.07	8.63	10.29	12.83	13.38	11.05
All other.....	9.05	5.33	4.85	5.08	4.12	3.90	4.63
Average.....	3.85	3.87	3.40	3.22	3.74	3.60	3.78

1/ Represents the landed duty-paid value, which includes the cost of the goods plus freight, insurance, and duties paid.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 6

Protective footwear: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1983-87, January-September 1987, and January-September 1988

Sources	January-September--						
	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1987	1988
Quantity (1,000 pairs)							
Rep. of Korea..	9,439	11,016	8,743	6,142	5,475	4,286	3,627
Taiwan.....	2,719	3,098	2,621	2,615	1,901	1,564	903
Canada.....	94	100	96	90	335	201	347
China.....	260	317	295	398	590	489	891
Italy.....	281	621	225	275	138	111	45
United Kingdom.	88	54	129	114	93	61	84
Thailand.....	2	67	59	98	146	94	113
Yugoslavia.....	78	87	138	41	169	110	270
Netherlands....	97	62	60	48	55	44	28
Israel.....	35	26	42	322	123	116	18
All other.....	447	562	439	561	596	492	693
Total.....	13,540	16,010	12,847	10,705	9,622	7,567	7,019
Value (1,000 dollars) 1/							
Rep. of Korea..	71,386	86,463	68,681	47,664	44,750	34,367	35,566
Taiwan.....	19,135	17,941	14,847	14,594	9,438	7,829	6,243
Canada.....	1,841	1,833	1,539	1,586	2,978	1,809	3,156
China.....	1,740	2,072	1,743	1,993	2,424	1,882	4,816
Italy.....	3,223	6,470	2,191	3,001	1,772	1,424	972
United Kingdom.	1,412	848	1,877	2,187	1,509	952	1,410
Thailand.....	5	121	71	204	679	517	628
Yugoslavia.....	313	368	520	143	672	408	1,250
Netherlands....	646	440	453	442	538	404	76
Israel.....	181	107	197	1,412	525	469	185
All other.....	2,708	2,873	2,688	3,160	2,747	2,302	3,198
Total.....	102,591	119,537	94,807	76,387	68,032	52,362	57,501
Average unit value (per pair)							
Rep. of Korea..	\$ 7.56	\$ 7.85	\$ 7.86	\$ 7.76	\$ 8.17	\$ 8.02	\$ 9.81
Taiwan.....	7.04	5.79	5.66	5.58	4.97	5.00	6.91
Canada.....	19.69	18.24	16.10	17.53	8.89	9.00	9.09
China.....	6.69	6.54	5.91	5.01	4.11	3.85	5.40
Italy.....	11.47	10.42	9.75	10.91	12.80	12.85	21.79
United Kingdom.	16.08	15.81	14.59	19.16	16.25	15.51	16.81
Thailand.....	1.94	1.79	1.21	2.07	4.64	5.52	5.53
Yugoslavia.....	4.01	4.22	3.77	3.53	3.97	3.71	4.64
Netherlands....	6.64	7.04	7.54	9.28	9.83	9.19	2.76
Israel.....	5.23	4.13	4.63	4.38	4.26	4.06	10.27
All other.....	6.05	5.11	6.12	5.63	4.61	4.68	4.61
Average....	7.58	7.47	7.38	7.14	7.07	6.92	8.19

1/ Represents the landed duty-paid value, which includes the cost of the goods plus freight, insurance, and duties paid.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Imports of zoris (thonged sandals), valued at \$0.39 per pair, totaled 18 million pairs, valued at \$7 million, in 1987. China displaced Hong Kong as the major supplier in 1987, when it accounted for 57 percent of such imports. Zoris are not produced in the United States.

The U.S. market

Channels of distribution.--The major channels of distribution for domestically produced footwear consist of producers selling directly on the retail market through a sales force and, to a lesser extent, distributing through their own retail outlets or through wholesalers (also known as "jobbers"). Imported footwear is sold by foreign manufacturers to U.S. importers, which sell directly or through wholesalers to U.S. retailers, or which retail the footwear themselves. To an increasing degree, retailers and U.S. producers are importing directly.

Footwear is retailed primarily through independent shoe stores, department stores, chain stores, self-service stores, and, to a lesser extent, through mail-order houses and supermarkets. Independent shoe stores and department stores sell predominantly, but not exclusively, nationally branded footwear in the middle and higher price ranges, and provide full customer service.

Conditions of competition.--Demand for footwear, like most other apparel products, is influenced by price, quality, and fashion. As indicated earlier, the most significant factor influencing the competitive position of U.S. and foreign producers is labor costs. Because the production of footwear is highly labor intensive, low-labor-cost countries such as China have a significant cost advantage over the United States.

The significant differences in labor costs have forced a number of U.S. producers to import footwear and footwear parts to remain competitive in the market. In general, U.S. producers have also developed market niches, improved product quality, and emphasized nonprice factors such as customer service and warehousing to compete with imports. As a result of these factors, along with the differences in manufacturing costs, domestically made footwear differs significantly in unit costs from imports. In 1987, domestic nonrubber footwear averaged \$17.13 per pair (wholesale), compared with \$7.31 per pair for imports (f.o.b. value); domestic rubber footwear averaged \$7.39 per pair compared with \$5.98 per pair for imports.

Games

Description and uses

For this report, products categorized as games (part of MSIC 3944) include puzzles, playing cards, gambling tables, roulette wheels, board

games, and game machines. 1/ Board games are games played on boards of special design, such as chess, checkers, pachisi, backgammon, and darts. Parts of board games include products such as game boards, game pieces (of plastic, wood, or metal), dice, timers, decks of specially designed cards, and play money.

Game machines are games that transmit or transform energy and involve skill, competition, or chance. There are two distinct subcategories of game machines: coin-operated and non-coin-operated. Coin-operated game machines consist mainly of arcade-type video games, pinball machines, and slot machines. Parts of these games consist primarily of wooden cabinets, cathode ray tubes with 19-inch screens, game logic boards, and wire cables. Some recently introduced models of arcade games also use laser discs and laser disc players in addition to the components listed above. Coin-operated video games are usually in the form of arcade-style uprights but are also available in table and bar-top models.

Non-coin-operated game machines consist mainly of home video game systems, hand-held electronic games, and road-racing sets. Parts of home video games include consoles, controllers, monitors, cartridges, dedicated electronic components, and cables. Controllers for video games can be push buttons, joy sticks, laser guns, steering wheels, touch pads, rollers, and paddles. Hand-held electronic games are portable, battery-operated, self-contained games that usually employ liquid crystal display (LCD) screens.

Two types of games make up most of the games imported from China. 2/ One type is an inexpensive, hand-held game loosely based on bagatelle. Its source of power is a spring mechanism that directs marbles into scoring slots. In addition to the spring mechanism, levers and a plastic housing are other important components of this game. It requires very little skill, is unsophisticated in design and technology, and is easily damaged. The other significant type of game imported from China is a hand-held electronic LCD game. This game is similar to early models of hand-held video games in its function, concepts, and skill level, but is not as sophisticated or as colorful.

1/ In this report, as in past reports by the Commission, equipment for billiards and bowling is treated as sporting goods. Under the Harmonized System (HS), these activities are considered games rather than sports. Although puzzles are treated as games in this report, they are classified as toys in the HS.

2/ Educational game cartridges are also imported from China. However, even though these cartridges are used in conjunction with video game consoles and home computers (computer games are classified as games), the U.S. Customs Service does not classify them as games because they lack a scoring system. Instead, educational video and computer game cartridges are classified as "other electronic articles."

Production process

The primary materials for board game production are paper, wood, and plastic. The game board is made by taping two pieces of board together and pasting the game design on one side of the board and a hard cover on the other side. Plastic game pieces are produced by injection molding. Designs for game boards and game cards are printed on paper and are applied to boards or cut to form cards. Game boards, pieces, and instructions are packaged into a complete unit. The packaging process is the most labor-intensive aspect of board game production.

The production process for coin-operated video games consists of the assembly of game logic boards (inserting programmed semiconductors and other electronic components onto printed circuit boards and soldering the leads) and their further assembly with monitors, cabinets, wire harnesses, and control panels. The game logic board carries the computer memory that distinguishes one game from another. Each logic board has two types of memory circuits: EPROMs (erasable programmable read only memories) and RAMs (random access memories). EPROMs are integrated circuits containing processed silicon chips and control how games are played. RAMs are used for such purposes as recording high scores, initials of players, self-diagnosis, and volume of coins received. ^{1/} The development of the game concepts (many of which are copyrighted) that are programmed onto EPROMs is the most expensive aspect of arcade video game production. These ideas give the appeal and value of the games that will determine their success in the market.

Subcontractors can supply each of the components required by producers of home video game systems. Production activities include programming EPROMs, assembling printed circuit boards, attaching wire harnesses, injection molding the plastic housings, and final assembly and testing. Video game cartridges used with home video game consoles consist of programmed logic boards housed in plastic containers. ^{2/}

Hand-held electronic LCD games from China consist of integrated circuits, logic boards, wiring, and LCD screens that are assembled into a compact plastic box containing an integral control panel. Game consoles for bagatelle games imported from China are injection molded but the remaining production activities are done by manual assembly. Labor reportedly comprises about 90 percent of the manufacturing cost.

The U.S. industry

There are approximately 255 establishments in the U.S. game industry. About 100 of these establishments produce board games and components; 115 produce game machines and parts (there are numerous small producers of

^{1/} For more details, see A Competitive Assessment of the U.S. Video Game Industry, USITC Publication 1501, March 1984.

^{2/} Ibid.

video game cartridges, particularly in California); and 45 produce other games. Board games constituted 60 percent of the U.S. producers' shipments in 1987, and game machines, 40 percent. Over the 1984-87 period, 1/ producers' shipments of games fell 34 percent, from \$1.2 billion to \$799 million. All of this decline occurred during 1984-86, when producers' shipments of games fell 37 percent to \$770 million (table 7). Video game shipments led the decline by falling over 50 percent because of a saturation of the market with low-priced, inferior products and overexposure of the entertainment form. However, U.S. producers' shipments rose 4 percent in 1987 compared with those in 1986, from \$770 million to \$799 million, reflecting an increase in consumer demand for home video games and board games, improved technology, and extensive marketing, advertising, and promotional support for home video games.

The U.S. game industry is concentrated in California, New York, Illinois, and Massachusetts. The largest producers of board games are located in Massachusetts. The dominant producers of video games are in California and Illinois. Illinois is the center for the production of pinball machines. Total employment was estimated at 60,000 in 1987. It is believed that firms in the industry are operating at about 85 percent of capacity.

Major firms in both the board game and video game sectors of the game industry are protected by copyrights. These firms have made substantial investments in both production facilities and research and development. The dominant board game producers and pinball manufacturers have been involved in their respective industries for over 50 years, whereas video games were created about 20 years ago.

There is little U.S. production of the types of games imported from China. The high labor content of both bagatelle-type games and hand-held electronic games almost precludes their profitable assembly in the United States. Even during the boom period for video games in the early 1980's, nearly all of the hand-held video games were assembled in Hong Kong, Korea, and Taiwan from a combination of U.S.- and Far Eastern-made parts. Now, the successor to these games is also being assembled in China. Total game imports from China accounted for just over 5 percent of the U.S. game market in 1987.

U.S. imports, total and from China

Imports of games are classified for tariff purposes in subpart D, part 5, schedule 7, of the TSUSA under items 734.1500 - 734.2500, 735.2020, and 735.2058. The column 1, or MFN, rates of duty range from 3.9 to

1/ The period of analysis in this chapter is 1984-87 instead of 1983-87 because the comparable level of statistical detail was not available in 1983. This level of detail is necessary for meaningful analysis. In 1983, U.S. imports of all types of games from China totaled \$379,000.

Table 7

Games: U.S. imports, total and from China, 1/ U.S. producers' shipments, and U.S. apparent consumption, 1984-87, January-September 1987, and January-September 1988

Item	1984	1985	1986	1987	January-September--	
					1987	1988
	Value (million dollars)					
Total U.S. imports-----	393	289	466	941	596	1,188
U.S. imports from China-----	1	2	24	88	49	58
U.S. producers' shipments-----	2/ 1,217	2/ 882	2/ 770	2/ 799	3/	3/
U.S. apparent consumption-----	2/ 1,488	2/ 1,084	2/ 1,133	2/ 1,605	3/	3/
	Percent					
Ratio of--						
Imports from China to total imports---	4/	1	5	9	8	5
Total imports to apparent consumption-----	26	26	41	58	3/	3/
Imports from China to apparent consumption-----	4/	4/	2	5	3/	3/

1/ Imports are imports for consumption based on landed-duty-paid value, which includes the cost of the goods plus freight, insurance, and duties paid.

2/ Estimated.

3/ Not available.

4/ Less than 0.5 percent.

Source: Compiled by the U.S. International Trade Commission from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

4.64 percent ad valorem. The column 1 rate of duty for playing cards is 0.8 cents per pack plus 0.8 percent ad valorem.

Imports of games are eligible for preferential tariff treatment under the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP), but China is not eligible for such treatment. The largest suppliers of game imports under the GSP in 1987 were Hong Kong, Taiwan, Korea, Singapore, Thailand, Malaysia, and Mexico. However, as of January 1, 1989, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Korea, and Singapore were graduated from the GSP program.

Imports of games reach the market in three ways. Most large chain stores import directly from foreign producers. Smaller retailers purchase games from jobbers. A few foreign producers have set up U.S. subsidiaries to distribute their products. Some of these subsidiaries also do the final assembly and testing of the games in the United States. In addition, some Japanese video-game producers have research and development facilities in the United States.

U.S. imports of games more than doubled during the years 1984-87 to \$941 million. During 1984-85, game imports decreased by 26 percent to \$289 million; in 1986, however, imports increased by 61 percent to \$466 million; and in 1987, imports of games doubled to \$941 million.

In 1987, Japan, Taiwan, Hong Kong, and China were the top suppliers of game imports (tables 8 and 9). During the 4-year period, Japan was the leading supplier of game imports in each year. In 1987, video-game parts (game cartridges), game machines (except video or coin-operated), and home video games accounted for 38 percent, 20 percent, and 15 percent, respectively, of total imports of games (table 10). Comparing January-September 1987 with January-September 1988, total imports increased by 99 percent to \$1.2 billion. Imports of video game parts accounted for 97 percent of this growth.

Between 1986 and 1987, total imports of games from China increased in value by 268 percent, from \$24 million to \$88 million. Imports of game machines (except home video or coin-operated machines) from China rose 239 percent to \$57 million during this period, and imports of home video games from China rose from nil in 1986 to \$17 million in 1987 (table 11). Game machines (except home video or coin-operated machines) accounted for 65 percent of all game imports from China in 1987. The majority of game machine imports entering from China are the hand-held LCD games and the inexpensive hand-held manual games that are usually sold in discount chains and toy chains.

According to U.S. Customs officials, LCD games are being improperly classified as home video games. Some import brokers are classifying these games as home video games because of the digital readouts on the screens. These games should be classified as game machines (except home video or coin-operated machines).

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Table 8

Games: U.S. imports for consumption, 1/ by principal sources, 1984-87,
January-September 1987, and January-September 1988

(In thousands of dollars)

Source	1984	1985	1986	1987	January- September 1987	January- September 1988
Japan-----	116,663	103,776	165,979	452,138	258,255	799,467
Taiwan-----	114,271	75,768	96,084	141,740	100,953	142,791
Hong Kong-----	58,955	37,288	76,115	126,090	86,098	105,150
China-----	1,230	1,634	23,863	87,862	49,001	57,948
Rep. of Korea--	5,161	1,823	9,524	26,969	22,980	8,593
United Kingdom-	8,070	10,529	14,696	19,141	13,776	13,074
Italy-----	7,634	7,724	11,145	14,948	11,194	8,126
Canada-----	43,341	19,735	10,695	13,270	10,570	7,350
West Germany---	4,060	4,974	6,691	7,874	5,762	6,021
Mexico-----	7,149	3,322	4,860	7,683	4,709	7,667
All other-----	26,035	22,809	46,610	43,609	32,716	31,838
Total-----	392,567	289,382	466,262	941,323	596,015	1,188,025

1/ Imports are based on landed-duty-paid value, which includes the cost of the goods plus freight, insurance, and duties paid.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 9

Games: Share of total value of U.S. imports, ^{1/} by principal sources, 1984-87, January-September 1987, and January-September 1988

(In percent)						
Source	1984	1985	1986	1987	January- September 1987	January- September 1988
Japan-----	29.7	35.9	35.6	48.0	43.3	67.3
Taiwan-----	29.1	26.2	20.6	15.1	16.9	12.0
Hong Kong-----	15.0	12.9	16.3	13.4	14.4	8.9
China-----	.3	.6	5.1	9.3	8.2	4.9
Rep. of Korea----	1.3	.6	2.0	2.9	3.9	.7
United Kingdom---	2.1	3.6	3.2	2.0	2.3	1.1
Italy-----	1.9	2.7	2.4	1.6	1.9	.7
Canada-----	11.0	6.8	2.3	1.4	1.8	.6
West Germany-----	1.0	1.7	1.4	.8	1.0	.5
Mexico-----	1.8	1.1	1.0	.8	.8	.6
All other-----	6.6	7.9	10.0	4.6	5.5	2.7
Total-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

^{1/} Imports are imports for consumption based on landed duty-paid value, which includes the cost of the goods plus freight, insurance, and duties paid.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 10

Games: U.S. imports from all sources, 1/ by commodities, 1986-87, January-September 1987, and January-September 1988

(In thousands of dollars)				
Commodity	1986	1987	January-September 1987	January-September 1988
Board games-----	59,090	76,125	53,251	61,799
Coin-operated video games-----	6,468	12,276	7,547	6,911
Hand-held video games-----	9,213	23,229	15,605	21,445
Home video games-----	67,253	141,332	95,447	105,808
Parts of video games-----	87,579	355,026	185,062	756,807
Pinball machines-----	1,589	1,863	1,320	1,051
Other coin-operated game machines--	31,580	27,738	20,606	25,754
Game machines (except home video or coin-operated)-----	114,143	190,574	131,893	122,471
Playing cards-----	6,292	10,749	8,335	7,528
Puzzles-----	21,741	26,749	19,875	18,420
All other games and parts-----	61,414	75,663	57,074	60,030
Total-----	466,262	941,323	596,015	1,188,025

1/ Imports are imports for consumption based on landed duty-paid value, which includes the cost of the goods plus freight, insurance, and duties paid.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 11

Games: Imports from China, 1/ by commodities, 1986-87, January-September 1987, and January-September 1988

(In thousands of dollars)				
Commodity	1986	1987	January- September 1987	January- September 1988
Board games-----	359	1,868	974	6,067
Coin-operated video games-----	0	0	0	16
Hand-held video games-----	30	1,590	1,201	6,647
Home video games-----	0	16,863	4,928	10,597
Parts of video games-----	8	280	95	6,457
Pinball machines-----	0	318	150	448
Other coin-operated game machines----	0	174	156	142
Game machines (except home video or coin-operated)-----	16,744	56,726	34,153	22,478
Playing cards-----	102	284	225	427
Puzzles-----	5,237	5,571	5,211	1,783
All other games and parts-----	1,385	4,189	1,909	2,886
Total-----	23,863	87,862	49,001	57,948

1/ Imports are imports for consumption based on landed duty-paid value, which includes the cost of the goods plus freight, insurance, and duties paid.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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The U.S. market

Channels of distribution for games include department stores, discount stores, toy stores, catalog operations, and specialty stores. Department stores and toy stores sell primarily nationally branded and store-labeled games that are in the middle to high price ranges. Discount stores concentrate on selling store-branded or unbranded games in the middle to low price ranges.

Apparent U.S. consumption of games climbed 7 percent between 1984 and 1987, from \$1.5 billion to \$1.6 billion. Consumption rose by 41 percent in 1987 over 1986, from \$1.1 billion to \$1.6 billion, which was largely fueled by a rise in imports rather than by an expansion in U.S. producers' shipments. This sharp increase in consumption was primarily due to a new interest in both home video games and board games. It is anticipated that U.S. consumption will grow by as much as 15 percent in 1988 because the popularity of board games, the newly developed VCR games, and new home video-game systems is on the upswing and because the counterfeiting and copyright infringement problems in the video-game industry have been alleviated somewhat through greater international cooperation and improved enforcement strategies.

U.S. producers are the world's leading manufacturers of board games, home video games, and pinball machines. All three segments have state-of-the-art production processes for the capital-intensive aspects of their operations. However, producers of home video games and components use assembly facilities in low-wage-rate countries for the labor-intensive aspects of their operations. High investment rates help U.S. producers maintain their lead in product innovations, quality of construction, and efficient manufacturing processes.

Generally, U.S. producers have the following competitive advantages over producers in China and most other foreign countries: (1) U.S.-made products are of a higher quality than most foreign products ^{1/}; (2) there is a shorter delivery time for U.S.-made products; and (3) the warranties and service for U.S.-made products are superior to those provided for imports. The principal competitive advantage enjoyed by China in world markets is that it can deliver lower quality and/or labor-intensive products at lower prices. Imports from China, hand-held LCD games and bagatelle-type games, have a competitive advantage over similar U.S.-made products because China has lower labor costs to make these high-labor-content products. China's chief competitors in its segment of the U.S. game market are Taiwan, Malaysia, and Thailand. Over the next 5 years, if commercial relationships between the United States and China continue to improve, imports of these low-end and/or labor-intensive games from China will continue to grow, but probably at the expense of other Far Eastern suppliers rather than U.S. producers.

^{1/} Video games made in the United States and Japan are of comparable quality.

Toys and Models

Description and uses

The products covered here (part of MSIC 3944) consist of most toys ^{1/} and of reduced-size models, and also include construction sets, non-stuffed toys representing animals or nonhuman creatures, toy musical instruments, toys and models incorporating a motor, kites, inflatable toys, magic tricks, practical jokes, and party favors.

Reduced-size models must be more than a crude representation of an original, and are used to entertain, explain, or teach. Most models are scale representations of vehicles. Models may be used for sport, hobby, or toys, and may come completely assembled or in kit form. Construction sets are toys containing pieces that can be combined or connected to make various buildings or objects and can be disassembled and reused. Nonstuffed toys representing animals or nonhuman creatures include robots or monsters and humanoid or extraterrestrial figures. Other toys include kites, toys with a clockwork-type spring mechanism, toy china tea sets, toy guns, nonriding vehicles, marbles, and inflatable toys. Practical jokes are designed to shock or surprise or to place the intended victim at a humorous disadvantage. Party favors include confetti, paper spirals, and noisemakers, but not party decorations. The principal use of toys is for the amusement of children and adults. The production process for toy manufacture varies widely, but toys are typically diecast of plastic or metal alloy, painted, and assembled. They are then finished with decals or other accessories, inspected, and packaged for shipment.

The U.S. industry

The United States is the world's largest market for toys, followed by Japan and Europe. The domestic industry consists of approximately 380 establishments, down from 540 in 1983. Of these, roughly 110 establishments have 20 employees or more compared with 170 establishments of that size in 1983. The top 25 manufacturers produce 80 percent of domestic shipments. Much of the remainder of the industry consists of small, cottage-industry-sized manufacturers of toys.

Domestic toy manufacturers are located mainly in California, New York, and New Jersey, with some in the New England States, Florida, and Illinois. These States combined account for 50 percent of the industry's employment. U.S. producers' shipments of these products changed only slightly over the period 1983-87, decreasing by an estimated \$21 million, from \$1,618 million in 1983 to \$1,597 million in 1987 (table 12). Domestic manufacturers primarily make heavy or bulky toys, wooden toys, educational toys, and toy accessories. Exports increased slightly over the period, from \$198 million in 1983 to \$219 million in 1987.

^{1/} A notable exception is dolls and stuffed toy animals (MSIC 3942).

Table 12

Toys and models: U.S. imports, total and from China, 1/ U.S. producers' shipments, and U.S. apparent consumption, 1983-87, January-September 1987, and January-September 1988

Item	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	January-September	
						1987	1988
	Value (million dollars)						
Total U.S. imports-----	809	1,207	1,679	1,663	1,995	1,466	1,537
U.S. imports from China-----	5	18	64	165	346	240	417
U.S. producers' shipments----	2/ 1,618	2/ 1,623	2/ 1,690	2/ 1,639	2/ 1,597	3/	3/
U.S. apparent consumption----	2/ 2,227	2/ 2,631	2/ 3,187	2/ 3,128	2/ 3,336	3/	3/

Percent

Ratio of--

Imports from China to total imports-----	1	1	4	10	17	16	27
Total imports to apparent consumption-----	36	46	53	53	60	3/	3/
Imports from China to apparent consumption-----	4/	1	2	5	10	3/	3/

1/ Imports are imports for consumption based on landed duty-paid value, which includes the cost of the goods plus freight, insurance, and duties paid.

2/ Estimated.

3/ Not available.

4/ Less than 0.5 percent.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

The major toy producers usually also manufacture, along with toys, games or dolls for children. The smaller domestic manufacturers specialize in making higher priced toys, wooden toys, or educational toys and accessories.

Domestic employment in the toy industry is continuing the decline it has experienced since before 1983, when employment dropped to 26,000. By 1987, employment had dropped to 19,000, mainly as a result of a shift in emphasis in the domestic industry from manufacturing to marketing, distribution, and design. The primary reason for this decline was the lower labor costs available overseas, especially in East Asia, which led the larger toy producers to shift production to these areas by either opening production facilities or contracting with Asian manufacturers. Many U.S.-based toy companies own no manufacturing capability at all, and routinely purchase from other wholesale manufacturers. Others own no domestic facilities, but own facilities off shore and manufacture in their Asian facilities or purchase through contract production from other foreign manufacturers. Most U.S. toy firms gear their domestic operations to marketing, distribution, development, and management. Some producers manufacture certain parts domestically when this proves economical. Others assemble parts that have been manufactured overseas.

The industry has undergone a number of changes in the last 3 years. One of the most significant was a number of mergers among larger toy companies. For example, Tonka acquired Kenner-Parker Toys in 1987; Hasbro acquired Milton Bradley; Mattel entered an alliance with the Walt Disney Co.; View-Master acquired Caltoy; and Matchbox, Ltd. divested its majority holding in LJN, which was picked up by MCA, Inc. According to industry sources, these mergers have been responsible for the reduction in funds available to these companies for research and development, and they may be partly responsible for the industry's retrenchment and for fueling a back-to-basics trend. The liquidity shortage has also played a large part in the recent bankruptcies and reorganizations of Worlds of Wonder and Coleco, two companies that had become highly dependent on a single "fad" type product that lost favor. Because of the volatile and unpredictable buying habits of toy consumers as a group, the industry has suffered from major swings in certain consumption trends. This has caused the industry to expect failure rates of new toy introductions as high as 80 percent.

Capacity utilization in the toy industry has held relatively steady since 1983 and was estimated at 69 percent in 1987. Industry sources, however, project that the domestic industry's overall capacity will continue to fall, as manufacturers move more of their production offshore and domestic facilities are closed. At the same time, U.S. toy firms are increasing their marketing presence abroad; in 1986, for example, 53 percent of Mattel's sales were in foreign markets. Toys-R-Us, a major retailer of domestic and foreign-produced toys, will further boost this trend by opening more foreign retail outlets. The company reports that within the next few years, the European market will account for at least 20 percent of its business.

The industry in China

The toy industry in China has grown significantly since 1984 as toy production in Hong Kong shifted to China because of wage-rate increases and a shrinking labor pool in Hong Kong. China offers Hong Kong and other producers a significant competitive advantage through the benefits of a low-cost labor pool, as well as the cost savings of operating under less restrictive government regulations. Because toy production is highly labor intensive, where parts often must be made or finished by hand and painted using a wide variety of patterns, low-wage areas have an advantage in manufacturing and assembly.

The average wage of Chinese light-industry workers employed in State-owned factories is estimated to be about \$400 annually, not including benefits such as housing and food subsidies. However, most toy production is reportedly done by privately operated factories, where the wages are much higher than those in State-owned enterprises but Government subsidies are significantly smaller. Most of the toy production is located in Guangdong Province, where wage rates are somewhat above the national average.

In many cases, toys are produced in the Special Economic Zones (the largest of which is in Guangdong), where parts, often coming from Hong Kong manufacturers, are processed and assembled. ^{1/} Agreements between Hong Kong manufacturers and their Chinese partners generally begin as assembly agreements; once the operations are seen as profitable, joint ventures and export operations are set up. As more Chinese toy establishments enter into agreements with Hong Kong firms and develop manufacturing expertise, these arrangements are expected to increase the growth in direct exports from China, thereby reducing transshipments of assembled toys through Hong Kong. Toy firms in China have begun to improve their manufacturing technology with the assistance of foreign investors and manufacturers, particularly those in Hong Kong, Japan, and the United States. These improvements will enable the Chinese to produce more sophisticated toys than they are currently making.

U.S. imports, total and from China

The column 1, or MFN, duty rate for toy alphabet blocks and building blocks, bricks, and shapes is 6.0 percent ad valorem. Magic tricks and practical joke articles are dutiable at 5.8 percent ad valorem, and

^{1/} In 1980, the Chinese Government initiated an incentives program to attract foreign investment by establishing four special economic zones (SEZ's) in southern China. Joint Sino-foreign ventures locating in these areas were offered reduced or deferred taxes and other preferential treatment. Since 1984, the investment incentives program has been extended to other parts of the country, but foreign-invested enterprises in the SEZ's continue to enjoy more operational freedom than is granted such enterprises elsewhere.

confetti, paper spirals or streamers, party favors, and noise makers, at 4.0 percent. Toy china tea sets enter duty free. As of January 1, 1989, imports of the remaining toys covered here will be dutiable at 6.8 percent ad valorem. All toy categories are eligible for duty-free consideration under the GSP and the CBERA. Imports of toy musical instruments and miscellaneous parts of toys from Israel are eligible for reduced rates of 2.6 percent and 3.1 percent, respectively; imports of the remaining toys from Israel are duty free. The column 2 rate of duty is 45 percent ad valorem for models and construction sets, confetti, paper spirals and streamers, party favors, and noisemakers and is 70 percent for most of the remainder. The column 1, or MFN, duty rates apply to imports from China.

There are three main import channels for toys. First, domestic toy firms with well-defined markets distribute through wholesalers and directly to retailers. Second, toy importers also sell through distributors or directly to retailers. Finally, many of the larger retailers also import directly. Because of a trend toward increasing sales by large retail toy chains, both domestic and foreign manufacturers in many instances tailor their toy designs and production to these large retailers' needs.

U.S. imports of toys and models increased during 1983-87 at an average annual rate of 25 percent to nearly \$2 billion, with those from China increasing at an average annual rate of 184 percent to \$345.9 million (table 13). Whereas China accounted for only 0.7 percent of all such U.S. imports in 1983, its share was 17.3 percent in 1987 (table 14).

U.S. imports in all categories of these products increased over the period, with the largest increase occurring in noninflatable toys of rubber or plastic, which grew from \$144 million in 1983 to \$373 million in 1987, or by an average annual rate of 26 percent. Other significant increases in U.S. toy imports during 1983-87 included: other toys, not specifically provided for, up 167 percent to \$279 million; toys having electric motors, up 250 percent over the period to \$235 million in 1987; non-stuffed toy figures of animate objects, up 102 percent to \$223 million; and metal toy figures of animate objects without a spring mechanism, up from \$13 million in 1983 to \$131 million in 1987.

In addition to being the leading U.S. toy supplier during 1983-87, Hong Kong reportedly was also the world's largest toy exporter, with toy manufacturing conducted in 2,264 generally small-scale establishments. However, U.S. imports of toys from Hong Kong dropped from a high of \$473 million in 1985 to \$445 million in 1987 at a time when overall toy imports were growing. Industry sources speculate that the leveling off of imports from Hong Kong and the rise in imports from China, which has resulted from the relocation of toy manufacturing facilities from Hong Kong to China, will continue. During January-September 1988, imports of toys and models from China amounted to \$417 million, whereas those from Hong Kong amounted to \$255 million.

Foreign producers in low-wage rate areas such as China and Thailand have a competitive advantage in toy assembly. Countries with low-cost microelectronics manufacturing and assembly capabilities, such as Hong Kong

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Table 13

Toys and models: U.S. imports for consumption, 1/ by principal sources,
1983-87, January-September 1987, and January-September 1988

(In thousands of dollars)							
Source	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	January- September 1987	January- September 1988
Hong Kong-----	298,025	408,790	473,024	440,891	444,914	338,257	255,161
China-----	5,383	18,028	64,231	164,591	345,939	239,905	416,930
Taiwan-----	152,803	212,260	264,029	281,443	345,931	266,014	190,857
Republic of							
Korea-----	89,600	117,489	145,853	139,257	211,266	159,649	153,993
Japan-----	55,742	154,671	331,631	201,061	138,211	100,491	60,232
Macao-----	44,569	61,234	85,085	87,190	91,082	71,927	73,952
Mexico-----	33,426	52,971	83,422	86,268	80,813	58,624	87,055
Singapore-----	18,433	20,982	23,320	29,693	77,916	44,338	71,206
West Germany-----	16,657	20,637	28,646	40,347	46,405	33,321	29,072
Thailand-----	4,511	8,670	19,452	18,969	32,223	23,798	30,130
All other-----	89,484	131,117	160,311	173,593	180,499	130,062	167,922
Total-----	808,634	1,206,849	1,679,005	1,663,302	1,995,199	1,466,383	1,536,508

1/ Imports are based on landed duty-paid value, which includes the cost of the goods plus freight, insurance, and duties paid.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 14

Toys and models: Percent of total value of U.S. imports, ^{1/} by principal sources, 1983-87, January-September 1987, and January-September 1988

(In percent)							
Source	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	January- September 1987	January- September 1988
Hong Kong-----	36.9	33.9	28.2	26.5	22.3	23.1	16.6
China-----	.7	1.5	3.8	9.9	17.3	16.4	27.1
Taiwan-----	18.9	17.6	15.7	16.9	17.3	18.2	12.4
Republic of Korea-----	11.1	9.7	8.7	8.4	10.6	10.9	10.0
Japan-----	6.9	12.8	19.8	12.1	6.9	6.9	3.9
Macao-----	5.5	5.1	5.1	5.2	4.6	4.9	4.8
Mexico-----	4.1	4.4	5.0	5.2	4.1	4.0	5.7
Singapore-----	2.3	1.7	1.4	1.8	3.9	3.0	4.6
West Germany-----	2.1	1.7	1.7	2.4	2.3	2.3	1.9
Thailand-----	.6	.7	1.2	1.1	1.6	1.6	2.0
All other-----	11.1	10.9	9.5	10.4	9.0	8.8	10.9
Total-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

^{1/} Imports are imports for consumption based on landed duty-paid value, which includes the cost of the goods plus freight, insurance, and duties paid.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

and Taiwan, have a competitive advantage in the production of toys with electronic circuits. Domestic U.S. producers have a competitive advantage in the manufacture of bulky or heavy toys, especially those of wood or metal, as well as of plastic model kits, where transportation costs are high. Domestic producers also have the advantage of strong marketing and distribution organizations.

Imported toys usually do not directly compete with domestic products because of labor-cost differences. Domestic production tends to be of higher value toys or of bulky toys. The labor-intensive nature of the industry provides a strong incentive to import, unless there is a compelling reason that will offset the higher costs of domestic goods, such as unusually high transportation costs or the need for skilled labor or other inputs unavailable offshore.

Along with shifts in production from Hong Kong to China, changes in supplier countries are expected to include increased toy imports from Thailand and Macao, which already have begun to develop their toy industries. These changes will accelerate to some degree as a result of the loss in 1989 of GSP privileges for major toy manufacturers in Korea, Hong Kong, and Taiwan.

U.S. toy imports eligible for duty-free trade preferences amounted to \$756 million in 1987; nearly all of these imports--a total of \$718 million--entered under the GSP. Duty-free imports of toys from Hong Kong, Korea, Singapore, and Taiwan, the countries that will lose GSP privileges in 1989, altogether amounted to \$532 million; Taiwan was the largest supplier, with shipments of \$178 million. GSP imports in 1987 amounted to 36 percent of the \$2 billion in U.S. imports of toys and models.

The U.S. market

U.S. consumption of toys and models increased at an average annual rate of 11 percent, from \$2.2 billion in 1983 to an estimated \$3.3 billion in 1987. Overall, there has been a general trend of increasing consumption of toys that are most likely to be produced overseas; therefore, sales of U.S. products have benefited less than imports. Certain popular fad toys--such as Transformers, Gobots, and Teddy Ruxpin--have caused trade data for certain items to show wide variations from year-to-year, making general trends difficult to predict. Growth in apparent consumption was outpaced by growth in imports over the period so that the imports-to-consumption ratio increased from approximately 36 percent in 1983 to 60 percent in 1987. This was also reflected in the growing U.S. trade deficit in toys, which reached \$1.8 billion in 1987.

Manufacturers and retailers saw several developments in consumption trends in 1987 that are expected to continue. These trends include a move toward more basic toys, which sell with less advertising, and the re-introduction of past releases, since the industry continues to have difficulties in introducing new products that stimulate consumer interest. There has also been a move toward higher quality products. Industry

sources expect the growth of toy consumption to continue at a moderate rate. Although the birth rate is declining, parents' discretionary income is generally higher, and more money is being spent per capita on children's toys.

The purchase of toys is highly seasonal, as reflected in the high fourth-quarter retail sales figures, which usually account for 60 percent of total dollars spent annually on toys. According to the Toy Manufacturers of America, despite retailers' and manufacturers' efforts to distribute sales more evenly throughout the year, many toy companies are often compelled to direct their marketing efforts toward the Christmas season, in the expectation that sales for the remainder of the year will not be sufficient to remain profitable.

APPENDIX A

**TRENDS IN TRADE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES
AND THE NONMARKET ECONOMY COUNTRIES**

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Table A-1.--U.S. exports to the world and to the nonmarket economy countries (NME's), 1/
by SITC Sections, January-September 1987 and January-September 1988

SITC Section	Total exports		Exports to the NME's	
	Jan.-Sept. 1987	Jan.-Sept. 1988	Jan.-Sept. 1987	Jan.-Sept. 1988
	Value (million dollars)			
0. Food and live animals-----	13,825	19,019	890	2,093
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	2,547	3,322	17	13
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	14,349	18,443	456	890
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	5,628	6,045	95	100
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	731	1,170	17	28
5. Chemicals-----	19,622	24,296	765	1,353
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	13,008	17,340	211	246
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	78,483	99,305	1,172	1,191
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	13,729	17,455	269	272
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	14,092	19,733	62	143
Total-----	176,015	226,128	3,953	6,329
Percent of total				
0. Food and live animals-----	7.9	8.4	22.5	33.1
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	1.4	1.5	.4	.2
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	8.2	8.2	11.5	14.1
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	3.2	2.7	2.4	1.6
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	.4	.5	.4	.4
5. Chemicals-----	11.1	10.7	19.4	21.4
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	7.4	7.7	5.3	3.9
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	44.6	43.9	29.6	18.8
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	7.8	7.7	6.8	4.3
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	8.0	8.7	1.6	2.3
Total-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1/ Afghanistan, Albania, Bulgaria, Cambodia, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Laos, Mongolia, North Korea, Poland, Romania, the U.S.S.R. (including Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania), and Vietnam.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table A-2.--U.S. exports to the nonmarket economy countries, by SITC Sections, July-September 1988

(In thousands of dollars)									
SITC Section	Afghani- stan	Albania	Bulgaria	Cambodia	China	Cuba	Czecho- slovakia	East Germany	Hungary
0. Food and live animals-----	-	-	4,590	-	213,429	-	75	40,098	1,057
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	351	-	940	-	1,184	-	2	-	1,661
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel--	26	-	324	-	215,329	4	2,753	313	621
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	138	2,203	-	-	5,017	-	-	-	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable----	-	-	-	-	1,779	-	-	-	-
5. Chemicals-----	75	-	3,873	-	377,945	192	1,437	417	5,041
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	5	-	669	-	79,788	-	1,001	17,670	2,062
7. Machinery and transportation equipment--	126	-	1,564	-	384,776	-	3,559	3,162	8,215
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles----	211	5	2,182	-	56,653	16	2,090	2,059	1,338
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	68	-	49	1	7,810	356	432	113	413
Total-----	998	2,208	14,192	15	1,343,711	568	11,349	63,832	20,409
	Laos	Mongolia	North Korea	Poland	Romania	U.S.S.R.	Vietnam	Total	
0. Food and live animals-----	-	-	-	2,415	7	160,218	-	421,889	
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	-	-	-	2,287	-	32	-	6,457	
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel--	-	-	-	10,159	7,027	11,283	-	247,838	
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	-	-	-	2,990	16,162	9,528	-	36,038	
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable----	-	-	-	-	-	14,851	-	16,630	
5. Chemicals-----	117	2	-	11,442	481	59,627	104	460,754	
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	-	-	-	2,226	1,776	5,381	-	110,577	
7. Machinery and transportation equipment--	3	-	-	10,689	6,352	26,245	12	444,704	
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles----	-	-	-	2,125	146	16,729	13	83,567	
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	18	-	-	10,521	75	381	4,433	24,685	
Total-----	138	2	-	54,853	32,025	304,277	4,563	1,853,137	

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table A-3.--20 U.S. export items to the nonmarket economy countries (NME's) which changed substantially, by Schedule B nos., January-September 1987 and January-September 1988 1/

Schedule B no.	Commodity	Major NME customer	Percentage change, Jan.-Sep. 1988 from Jan.-Sep. 1987		Value of exports to all NME's in January- September 1988
			All NME's	World	
			-----Percent-----		1,000 dollars
	Substantially increased:				
685.6026	Radar apparatus n.s.p.f. (except parts)-----	China-----	2,784.4	35.0	15,283
300.1060	Cotton, not carded, not combed, staple length 1 to 1-1/8 inches--	U.S.S.R-----	1,519.1	51.6	43,493
184.5260	Soybean oil cake and oil-cake meal-----	do-----	1,334.5	28.5	228,197
771.4400	Film, strips, and sheets, of polyethylene-----	China-----	1,129.1	48.3	6,173
685.6035	Parts of radar apparatus-----	do-----	1,087.5	39.1	17,541
309.4245	Acrylic and modacrylic fibers (in noncontinuous form)-----	do-----	1,028.8	157.2	39,845
357.8080	Textile fabrics for use in pneumatic tires, not of man-made fibers-----	do-----	814.6	39.9	4,626
252.6500	U.S. standard newsprint-----	do-----	791.0	31.3	6,789
692.1680	Special-purpose motor vehicles, nonmilitary, n.s.p.f-----	do-----	774.1	41.0	12,595
310.0010	Textured yarns, of polyester-----	do-----	747.3	66.9	7,698
	Substantially decreased:				
441.9000	Artificial mixtures for therapeutic or prophylactic uses, with neither antibiotics nor vitamins, not packaged for retail-----	China-----	-95.2	-.9	625
661.1267	Gas compressors n.s.p.f., including reciprocating and rotary, over 250 but not over 1,000 horsepower-----	do-----	-91.7	-5.4	540
674.3598	Other new (including container making) metal-forming machine tools valued at least \$2,500 each, n.e.s-----	do-----	-89.3	-5.2	1,120
475.4520	Automotive, diesel, and marine engine lubricating oil-----	do-----	-88.0	1.3	772
674.2004	Hot rolling mills for ferrous metal, except tube rolling, and parts thereof-----	do-----	-85.2	4.0	688
421.6200	Sodium compounds n.s.p.f-----	do-----	-84.7	6.4	2,147
422.3009	Titanium compounds, except pigment-grade-----	U.S.S.R-----	-83.9	-63.2	1,060
487.1000	Organic chemical compounds n.s.p.f. and mixtures of organic and/or inorganic chemical compounds used in photography-----	China-----	-78.3	12.8	594
660.5440	Parts of tractor engines-----	Poland-----	-76.9	56.3	787
475.4580	Lubricating oils, n.s.p.f., except white mineral oils-----	U.S.S.R-----	-75.0	12.1	1,478

1/ Only items which accounted for at least 500,000 dollars' worth of exports in both January-September 1987 and January-September 1988 are included in this table.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table A-4.--20 U.S. export items for which the nonmarket economy countries (NME's) collectively accounted for the largest market share in 1988, by Schedule B nos., January-September 1987 and January-September 1988 1/

Schedule B no.	Commodity	Major NME customer	Share of total exports accounted for by NME's		Value of exports to all NME's in January- September 1988
			Jan.-Sep. 1987	Jan.-Sep. 1988	
			-----Percent-----		1,000 dollars
200.8050	Hardwood railroad and mine ties (except switch or bridge ties), untreated-----	China-----	.0	93.2	6,964
678.3240	Parts for machines for assembling electric filament and discharge lamps and electric tubes-----	-----do-----	4.5	66.7	22,424
670.4365	Parts of bleaching, dyeing, washing, and cleaning machines, n.s.p.f.-----	-----do-----	50.5	66.6	1,852
475.4555	Insulating or transformer oils-----	U.S.S.R.-----	53.6	64.7	18,758
475.4510	Aviation engine lubricating oil, except jet engine lubricating oil-----	-----do-----	61.8	64.1	9,649
309.4245	Acrylic and modacrylic fibers (in noncontinuous form)-----	China-----	12.4	54.5	39,845
670.0725	Spinning machines for producing textile yarns-----	-----do-----	.0	52.2	2,425
818.3900	Products, n.e.s., donated for relief or charity-----	Poland-----	52.5	49.9	39,440
790.5570	Pressure sensitive tape having a rubberized textile backing, except surgical or medicated tape and tape of unwoven fiber-----	U.S.S.R.-----	55.2	49.6	6,637
126.8700	Tree and shrub seeds-----	China-----	27.5	48.8	1,138
670.7805	Parts of spinning machines for producing textile yarns-----	-----do-----	4.7	47.4	2,814
106.9200	Swine (pork) livers, fresh, chilled or frozen-----	East Germany-----	62.5	46.7	1,972
660.1526	Parts n.s.p.f. of economizers and other machinery for use with vapor generating boilers, and of condensers for vapor engines-----	China-----	33.1	45.5	8,166
674.3206	Machining centers n.s.p.f. for working metal, vertical-spindle, with a Y-axis travel of over 26 inches-----	-----do-----	.0	42.1	1,067
790.5510	Pressure-sensitive tape having a plastic backing-----	U.S.S.R.-----	40.7	39.5	48,480
444.1700	Polypropylene resins, excluding amorphous or atactic polymers and copolymers-----	China-----	16.0	38.0	259,121
310.0026	Yarns of cellulosic fibers, other than textured yarns-----	-----do-----	.0	37.5	5,547
130.6540	Wheat, unmilled, not donated for relief or charity-----	U.S.S.R.-----	19.2	36.0	1,308,255
670.1440	Weaving machines n.s.p.f., including hand looms-----	China-----	2.6	35.8	3,386
404.2230	Phthalic acid and anhydride-----	-----do-----	11.8	35.1	6,133

1/ Only items which accounted for at least 1 million dollars' worth of exports in January-September 1988 are included in this table.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table A-5.--U.S. imports from the world and from the nonmarket economy countries (NME's), ^{1/} by SITC Sections, January-September 1987 and January-September 1988

SITC Section	Total imports		Imports from the NME's	
	Jan.-Sept. 1987	Jan.-Sept. 1988	Jan.-Sept. 1987	Jan.-Sept. 1988
Value (million dollars)				
0. Food and live animals-----	15,179	14,977	408	471
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	2,800	2,873	37	42
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	8,456	9,948	149	178
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	31,919	30,815	705	761
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	398	566	3	4
5. Chemicals-----	11,515	14,260	268	319
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	39,416	46,043	1,009	1,200
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	128,525	142,747	396	876
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	47,559	51,230	3,092	3,718
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	8,577	8,971	62	65
Total-----	294,344	322,430	6,129	7,634
Percent of total				
0. Food and live animals-----	5.2	4.6	6.7	6.2
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	1.0	.9	.6	.6
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	2.9	3.1	2.4	2.3
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	10.8	9.6	11.5	10.0
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	.1	.2	.2	.2
5. Chemicals-----	3.9	4.4	4.4	4.2
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	13.4	14.3	16.5	15.7
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	43.7	44.3	6.5	11.5
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	16.2	15.9	50.4	48.7
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	2.9	2.8	1.0	.8
Total-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

^{1/} Afghanistan, Albania, Bulgaria, Cambodia, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Laos, Mongolia, North Korea, Poland, Romania, the U.S.S.R. (including Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania), and Vietnam.

^{2/} Less than 0.05 percent.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table A-6.--U.S. imports from the nonmarket economy countries, by SITC Sections, July-September 1988

(In thousands of dollars)									
SITC Section	Afghani- stan	Albania	Bulgaria	Cambodia	China	Cuba	Czecho- slovakia	East Germany	Hungary
0. Food and live animals-----	153	-	1,041	-	80,576	-	867	172	11,323
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	-	-	5,558	-	3,047	-	320	16	353
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel--	-	251	10	-	44,283	-	337	320	358
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	-	-	-	-	85,223	-	-	605	215
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable----	-	-	-	-	426	-	-	-	-
5. Chemicals-----	26	-	554	-	50,745	-	730	4,909	6,279
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	300	-	106	-	312,399	-	10,234	12,533	14,350
7. Machinery and transportation equipment--	-	-	263	12	334,904	-	3,316	1,373	15,833
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles----	38	-	784	21	1,367,577	-	7,613	3,174	23,803
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	286	-	21	-	22,274	-	461	159	296
Total-----	804	251	8,337	34	2,301,455	-	23,877	23,260	72,812
	Laos	Mongolia	North Korea	Poland	Romania	U.S.S.R.	Vietnam	Total	
0. Food and live animals-----	83	24	-	30,990	1,832	1,749	-	128,809	
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	-	-	-	682	603	5,284	-	15,863	
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel--	1,747	92	-	109	332	14,703	-	62,542	
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	-	-	-	-	106,389	21,118	-	213,551	
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	426	
5. Chemicals-----	-	-	-	8,604	92	22,539	-	94,480	
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	14	-	-	21,364	10,540	41,197	-	423,037	
7. Machinery and transportation equipment--	2	-	-	11,271	3,839	3,500	-	374,312	
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles----	2	9	-	20,444	19,957	3,463	-	1,446,887	
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	-	-	-	1,321	552	1,913	-	27,284	
Total-----	1,848	126	-	94,785	144,136	115,466	-	2,787,191	

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table A-7.--20 U.S. import items from the nonmarket economy countries (NME's) which changed substantially, by TSUSA items, January-September 1987 and January-September 1988 1/

TSUSA item no.	Commodity	Major NME supplier	Percentage change, Jan.-Sep. 1988 from Jan.-Sep. 1987		Value of imports from all NME's in January- September 1988
			All NME's	World	
			-----Percent-----		1,000 dollars
	Substantially increased:				
601.5400	Tungsten ore-----	China-----	974.1	105.3	14,798
700.4505	Women's and misses' athletic footwear, valued over \$2.50 per pair, other than with pigskin uppers-----	-----do-----	950.6	43.9	7,030
705.8300	Seamless gloves of rubber or plastics, other than surgical and medical-----	-----do-----	687.4	90.2	9,629
473.7000	Titanium dioxide-----	-----do-----	670.0	29.2	7,790
632.4200	Silicon, containing by weight not over 99.7 percent of silicon-----	-----do-----	639.3	55.2	4,346
676.2011	Calculating machines specially constructed for multiplying and dividing, with solid-state circuitry, hand-held or pocket type-----	-----do-----	576.1	13.9	6,548
700.3580	Youths' and boys' footwear n.s.p.f., of leather-----	Romania-----	531.4	90.6	4,581
709.4000	Mechano-therapy appliances and massage apparatus, and parts thereof-----	China-----	523.1	15.6	4,029
685.0860	Television apparatus n.s.p.f., and parts thereof-----	-----do-----	518.0	4.3	9,648
734.1500	Chess, checkers, pachisi, backgammon, darts, other board games, and parts thereof; mah-jong and dominoes; poker chips and dice-----	-----do-----	505.6	15.1	5,126
	Substantially decreased:				
737.3500	Toy figures of animate objects (except dolls), without a spring mechanism, not stuffed, wholly or almost wholly of metal-----	China-----	-89.5	-85.8	4,749
618.0200	Aluminum, other than alloys of aluminum-----	-----do-----	-86.3	13.5	3,402
338.5963	Woven fabrics of man-made fibers, twills, wholly of spun yarns, weighing not more than 5 ounces per square yard-----	-----do-----	-84.8	7.9	824
384.5223	Girls' cotton coveralls, overalls, jumpsuits, and similar apparel n.s.p.f., not knit-----	-----do-----	-80.5	-30.3	617
381.5620	Men's cotton dress shirts n.s.p.f., not knit-----	-----do-----	-80.4	14.5	1,164
417.4000	Ammonium tungstate-----	-----do-----	-80.0	-56.4	1,633
384.0231	Women's and girls' cotton knit shirts n.s.p.f., lace, net, or ornamented-----	-----do-----	-79.8	-44.7	1,009
161.1300	Cassia, cassia buds, and cassia vera, unground-----	-----do-----	-78.7	-25.7	546
310.6034	Yarns n.s.p.f. of polyester, containing cotton-----	-----do-----	-78.6	-6.7	1,638
384.3760	Women's and girls' cotton suit-type coats and jackets n.s.p.f., valued over \$4 each, not knit-----	-----do-----	-78.0	-41.0	897

1/ Only items which accounted for at least 500,000 dollars' worth of imports in both January-September 1987 and January-September 1988 are included in this table.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table A-8.--20 U.S. import items for which the nonmarket economy countries (NME's) collectively accounted for the largest market share in 1988, by TSUSA items, January-September 1987 and January-September 1988 1/

TSUSA item no.	Commodity	Major NME supplier	Share of total imports accounted for by NME's		Value of imports from all NME's in January- September 1988
			Jan.-Sep. 1987	Jan.-Sep. 1988	
			-----Percent-----		1,000 dollars
421.5600	Tungstate-----	China-----	.0	100.0	1,690
401.6400	Pseudocumene-----	U.S.S.R-----	100.0	99.8	1,371
320.1923	Poplin or broadcloth, having 40 or more warp ends than filling picks per inch, not fancy or figured of number 19-----	China-----	91.2	99.8	1,133
365.0000	Handmade-lace furnishings, of cotton, valued not over \$50 per pound-----	do-----	98.8	98.8	6,119
365.5610	Lace or net furnishings formed by applique, machine-made or handmade, subject to textile agreements, of cotton-----	do-----	97.2	98.2	3,959
370.6040	Cotton handkerchiefs n.s.p.f., hemmed or hemstitched, fancy or figured, not over 50s average yarn number-----	do-----	60.8	98.0	1,245
542.3120	Ordinary glass, weighing over 16 but not over 18.5 ounces per square foot, not over 40 united inches-----	Romania-----	94.8	96.4	1,927
186.3000	Bristles, crude or processed-----	China-----	92.3	94.6	9,438
381.4820	Men's or boys' suit-type sport coats and jackets, corduroy, valued over \$4 each, not ornamented, not knit-----	do-----	55.7	94.4	3,264
113.3000	Sturgeon roe-----	U.S.S.R-----	39.2	92.3	2,830
748.5520	Feather sleeping bags-----	China-----	91.4	91.9	2,227
521.1720	Bauxite, calcined, other-----	do-----	18.1	91.6	6,131
452.8005	Cedarwood oil-----	do-----	73.1	91.6	1,507
381.3905	Men's or boys' jogging, warm-up, and similar athletic jackets, of cotton, knit, not ornamented-----	Romania-----	85.0	90.5	6,634
370.4800	Cotton handkerchiefs, hemmed or hemstitched, not fancy, figured, or colored, not over 50s average yarn number, not ornamented-----	China-----	84.6	90.2	1,441
222.5700	Floor coverings of unspun vegetable materials, n.e.s-----	do-----	83.6	90.2	2,656
452.1200	Cassia oil-----	do-----	83.2	89.5	5,481
384.9935	Women's, girls', or infants' lace, net, or ornamented sweaters n.s.p.f., knit, assembled in Hong Kong from component parts-----	do-----	46.9	89.4	14,257
363.0525	Lace, net, or ornamented bedding, of cotton, n.s.p.f-----	do-----	94.2	87.9	3,916
702.4020	Headwear n.s.p.f. of paper, not sewed, not blocked, and not trimmed, bleached or colored-----	do-----	86.6	87.7	1,724

1/ Only items which accounted for at least 1 million dollars' worth of imports in January-September 1988 are included in this table.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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APPENDIX B

U.S. TRADE WITH THE NONMARKET ECONOMY COUNTRIES, BY SITC SECTIONS,
1987, JANUARY-SEPTEMBER 1987, AND JANUARY-SEPTEMBER 1988

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Table B-1.--U.S. trade with all nonmarket economy countries, 1/ by SITC Sections, 1987, January-September 1987, and January-September 1988

(In thousands of dollars)			
SITC Section	1987	January-September 1987	January-September 1988
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	1,285,732	889,927	2,093,275
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	23,066	16,688	13,294
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	645,520	455,632	889,587
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	120,990	94,865	99,928
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	20,080	17,491	28,313
5. Chemicals-----	1,156,336	764,946	1,352,559
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	275,187	210,562	246,197
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	1,716,025	1,171,614	1,191,115
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	358,514	268,985	272,487
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	85,526	62,383	142,704
Total-----	5,686,976	3,953,093	6,329,459
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	523,336	408,355	471,000
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	52,845	37,102	42,239
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	205,740	149,045	178,377
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	963,199	704,983	760,781
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	3,257	2,808	3,652
5. Chemicals-----	357,157	267,820	319,127
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	1,363,856	1,009,466	1,199,867
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	614,799	395,973	875,598
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	3,985,044	3,091,786	3,718,256
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	83,463	62,023	64,833
Total-----	8,152,695	6,129,362	7,633,729

1/ Afghanistan, Albania, Bulgaria, Cambodia, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Laos, Mongolia, North Korea, Poland, Romania, the U.S.S.R. (including Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania), and Vietnam.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table B-2.--U.S. trade with China, by SITC Sections, 1987,
January-September 1987, and January-September 1988

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1987	January-September 1987	January-September 1988
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	258,067	163,466	459,060
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	347	-	1,830
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	433,548	299,999	567,379
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	6,957	6,647	10,502
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	555	521	1,908
5. Chemicals-----	809,970	520,079	1,100,572
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	231,714	176,259	190,028
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	1,478,903	1,001,443	1,020,583
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	216,166	164,542	173,328
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	23,368	16,520	96,041
Total-----	3,459,595	2,349,476	3,621,230
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	265,607	211,097	305,968
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	8,597	5,644	7,962
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	143,266	99,186	127,032
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	485,477	373,742	315,854
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	3,215	2,789	3,600
5. Chemicals-----	195,731	146,887	172,356
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	927,476	682,507	835,600
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	468,828	290,816	735,092
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	3,676,085	2,860,698	3,454,670
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	69,596	52,945	52,150
Total-----	6,243,877	4,726,312	6,010,285

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table B-3.--U.S. trade with the U.S.S.R., ^{1/} by SITC Sections, 1987,
January-September 1987, and January-September 1988

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1987	January-September 1987	January-September 1988
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	859,909	623,894	1,395,555
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	144	133	121
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	56,514	25,102	184,169
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	54,131	46,781	41,471
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	18,787	16,269	26,405
5. Chemicals-----	263,859	188,074	194,003
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	23,377	19,404	17,642
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	87,487	54,701	74,910
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	111,813	83,781	73,727
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	1,378	1,030	1,081
Total-----	1,477,399	1,059,170	2,009,086
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	3,206	1,924	6,258
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	17,612	11,246	14,213
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	47,050	37,654	38,439
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	96,197	53,124	125,335
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	8
5. Chemicals-----	92,046	71,092	70,883
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	133,630	92,148	95,118
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	7,786	4,808	10,666
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	7,981	3,191	6,960
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	2,695	1,877	3,420
Total-----	408,205	277,064	371,300

^{1/} Includes Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

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Table B-4.--U.S. trade with Eastern Europe, 1/ by SITC Sections, 1987,
January-September 1987, and January-September 1988

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1987	January-September 1987	January-September 1988
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	167,756	102,567	238,655
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	18,831	14,336	9,804
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	154,527	129,787	137,728
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	56,295	39,011	42,368
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	738	701	-
5. Chemicals-----	80,186	55,201	56,105
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	19,958	14,775	38,431
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	147,825	113,884	95,040
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	30,189	20,356	24,825
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	36,288	26,848	32,759
Total-----	712,593	517,466	675,713
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	253,860	194,676	158,447
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	26,467	20,044	20,002
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	8,610	6,557	6,677
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	381,525	278,117	319,592
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	42	20	44
5. Chemicals-----	69,380	49,841	75,855
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	301,493	233,745	267,255
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	137,875	100,195	129,490
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	300,216	227,335	255,971
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	10,585	6,654	8,641
Total-----	1,490,054	1,117,183	1,241,975

1/ Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, and Romania.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table B-5.--U.S. trade with Afghanistan, by SITC Sections, 1987,
January-September 1987, and January-September 1988

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1987	January-September 1987	January-September 1988
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	-	-	5
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	3,744	2,219	1,540
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	928	742	288
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	286	107	448
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	-
5. Chemicals-----	1,425	953	384
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	114	104	85
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	975	753	417
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	248	224	442
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	264	224	165
Total-----	7,984	5,327	3,772
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	105	105	153
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	-	-	-
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	3,611	3,609	2,802
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	-	-	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	-
5. Chemicals-----	-	-	26
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	1,178	1,003	588
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	112	112	278
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	509	366	159
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	115	85	470
Total-----	5,630	5,280	4,477

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table B-6.--U.S. trade with Albania, by SITC Sections, 1987,
January-September 1987, and January-September 1988

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1987	January-September 1987	January-September 1988
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	-	-	-
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	-	-	-
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	-	-	-
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	3,320	2,317	5,139
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	-
5. Chemicals-----	-	-	-
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	-	-	-
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	24	24	3
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	-	-	5
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	-	-	-
Total-----	3,344	2,341	5,146
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	118	118	-
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	11	11	-
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	2,009	1,403	724
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	-	-	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	-
5. Chemicals-----	-	-	-
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	-	-	1,286
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	-	-	-
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	5	5	53
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	6	5	6
Total-----	2,149	1,542	2,069

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table B-7.--U.S. trade with Bulgaria, by SITC Sections, 1987,
January-September 1987, and January-September 1988

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1987	January-September 1987	January-September 1988
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	33,398	19,588	70,389
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	5,023	3,539	1,183
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	9,658	4,752	7,750
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	-	-	8
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	-
5. Chemicals-----	9,247	6,925	5,580
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	1,555	1,151	2,424
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	24,584	18,450	9,373
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	4,570	3,430	3,111
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	309	238	297
Total-----	88,344	58,072	100,116
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	1,838	1,428	1,779
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	21,732	16,727	13,453
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	173	5	40
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	3,737	3,737	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	-
5. Chemicals-----	5,754	4,437	6,725
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	1,971	910	491
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	1,261	1,069	666
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	3,637	2,680	1,213
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	203	176	150
Total-----	40,306	31,168	24,517

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table B-8.--U.S. trade with Cambodia, by SITC Sections, 1987,
January-September 1987, and January-September 1988

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1987	January-September 1987	January-September 1988
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	-	-	-
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	-	-	-
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	-	-	-
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	-	-	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	-
5. Chemicals-----	-	-	-
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	-	-	-
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	-	-	-
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	-	-	41
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	138	134	25
Total-----	138	134	66
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	-	-	41
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	-	-	-
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	-	-	-
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	-	-	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	-
5. Chemicals-----	-	-	-
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	13	13	6
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	171	19	19
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	182	155	247
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	3	3	-
Total-----	370	190	314

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table B-9.--U.S. trade with Cuba, by SITC Sections, 1987,
January-September 1987, and January-September 1988

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1987	January-September 1987	January-September 1988
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	-	-	-
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	-	-	-
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	3	3	6
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	-	-	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	-
5. Chemicals-----	865	616	639
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	2	2	4
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	-	-	-
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	51	37	25
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	459	335	996
Total-----	1,379	992	1,669
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	-	-	-
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	-	-	-
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	-	-	-
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	-	-	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	-
5. Chemicals-----	-	-	-
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	-	-	-
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	-	-	-
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	-	-	-
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	-	-	-
Total-----	-	-	-

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

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Table B-10.--U.S. trade with Czechoslovakia, by SITC Sections, 1987,
January-September 1987, and January-September 1988

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1987	January-September 1987	January-September 1988
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	379	274	471
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	2,808	2,198	996
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	16,677	11,772	12,326
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	44	-	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	-
5. Chemicals-----	9,010	8,421	3,204
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	2,687	1,739	4,360
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	9,946	5,748	9,401
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	4,578	2,645	6,310
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	814	630	1,143
Total-----	46,942	33,427	38,210
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	11,977	11,061	5,086
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	1,151	765	917
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	856	531	649
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	-	-	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	-
5. Chemicals-----	2,363	1,779	1,796
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	27,908	21,690	27,107
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	8,488	6,252	9,223
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	22,714	16,546	17,997
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	2,336	1,469	1,308
Total-----	77,793	60,092	64,083

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table B-11.--U.S. trade with East Germany, by SITC Sections, 1987,
January-September 1987, and January-September 1988

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1987	January-September 1987	January-September 1988
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	27,709	22,600	58,623
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	-	-	4
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	4,628	3,158	1,558
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	13	13	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	36	-	-
5. Chemicals-----	2,931	2,733	1,277
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	442	319	17,833
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	14,187	10,934	6,144
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	3,173	1,503	3,910
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	576	476	264
Total-----	53,695	41,735	89,614
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	104	82	355
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	212	202	36
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	564	472	1,252
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	997	627	8,681
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	-
5. Chemicals-----	18,254	11,891	21,134
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	44,938	35,271	37,042
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	7,492	5,017	7,126
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	11,039	8,468	7,938
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	854	417	852
Total-----	84,455	62,448	84,417

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table B-12.--U.S. trade with Hungary, by SITC Sections, 1987,
January-September 1987, and January-September 1988

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1987	January-September 1987	January-September 1988
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	16,102	7,754	2,321
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	3,753	2,901	1,740
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	2,841	1,479	1,631
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	9	5	6
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	-
5. Chemicals-----	19,049	11,253	14,465
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	6,665	5,026	5,766
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	37,167	29,997	21,172
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	6,395	5,539	4,423
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	2,125	1,532	979
Total-----	94,106	65,486	52,504
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	65,319	48,446	42,281
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	799	547	1,561
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	2,144	1,771	1,074
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	571	469	608
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	42	20	10
5. Chemicals-----	25,280	19,265	15,130
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	48,033	34,567	47,389
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	65,394	46,673	50,228
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	68,373	51,555	58,983
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	1,692	1,171	1,292
Total-----	277,647	204,483	218,556

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table B-13.--U.S. trade with Laos, by SITC Sections, 1987,
January-September 1987, and January-September 1988

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1987	January-September 1987	January-September 1988
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	-	-	-
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	-	-	-
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	-	-	-
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	-	-	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	-
5. Chemicals-----	-	-	655
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	7	7	-
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	57	57	49
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	3	3	-
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	185	185	107
Total-----	253	253	812
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	194	194	83
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	-	-	-
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	210	135	2,007
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	-	-	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	-
5. Chemicals-----	-	-	6
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	35	34	14
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	26	24	53
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	61	33	186
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	454	447	88
Total-----	980	868	2,436

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table B-14.--U.S. trade with Mongolia, by SITC Sections, 1987,
January-September 1987, and January-September 1988

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1987	January-September 1987	January-September 1988
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	-	-	-
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	-	-	-
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	-	-	-
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	-	-	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	-
5. Chemicals-----	-	-	2
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	6	6	-
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	724	724	7
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	32	32	3
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	107	107	-
Total-----	869	869	12
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	245	239	48
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	157	157	61
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	985	500	696
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	-	-	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	-
5. Chemicals-----	-	-	-
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	30	16	-
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	-	-	-
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	5	5	9
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	9	6	59
Total-----	1,431	924	873

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table B-15.--U.S. trade with North Korea, by SITC Sections, 1987,
January-September 1987, and January-September 1988

(In thousands of dollars)			
SITC Section	1987	January-September 1987	January-September 1988
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	-	-	-
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	-	-	-
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	-	-	-
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	-	-	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	-
5. Chemicals-----	-	-	-
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	-	-	-
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	-	-	65
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	-	-	-
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	-	-	-
Total-----	-	-	65
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	-	-	-
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	-	-	-
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	-	-	-
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	-	-	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	-
5. Chemicals-----	-	-	-
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	-	-	-
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	-	-	-
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	-	-	-
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	-	-	-
Total-----	-	-	-

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table B-16.--U.S. trade with Poland, by SITC Sections, 1987,
January-September 1987, and January-September 1988

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1987	January-September 1987	January-September 1988
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	86,182	48,684	103,980
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	6,948	5,398	5,880
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	20,121	11,592	26,449
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	9,057	5,376	6,142
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	701	701	-
5. Chemicals-----	29,238	17,827	27,052
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	7,219	5,600	5,585
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	38,423	26,241	29,554
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	7,788	4,593	6,544
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	31,721	23,300	29,724
Total-----	237,399	149,313	240,911
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	157,749	123,975	100,411
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	959	580	2,309
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	959	749	529
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	-	-	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	34
5. Chemicals-----	11,019	6,991	19,730
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	60,231	39,996	68,537
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	22,376	16,758	29,924
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	38,442	28,079	47,550
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	3,748	2,086	3,547
Total-----	295,484	219,215	272,573

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table B-17.--U.S. trade with Romania, by SITC Sections, 1987,
January-September 1987, and January-September 1988

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1987	January-September 1987	January-September 1988
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	3,985	3,667	2,871
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	299	299	-
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	100,603	97,034	88,013
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	47,173	33,618	36,211
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	-
5. Chemicals-----	10,711	8,043	4,527
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	1,389	939	2,462
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	23,520	22,513	19,396
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	3,685	2,647	526
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	742	673	352
Total-----	192,107	169,433	154,359
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	16,872	9,685	8,535
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	1,614	1,222	1,725
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	3,913	3,028	3,133
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	376,220	273,283	310,302
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	-
5. Chemicals-----	6,710	5,479	11,341
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	118,413	101,310	86,688
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	32,864	24,426	32,322
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	156,010	120,007	122,290
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	1,752	1,336	1,491
Total-----	714,368	539,777	577,829

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table B-18.--U.S. trade with Vietnam, by SITC Sections, 1987,
January-September 1987, and January-September 1988

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1987	January-September 1987	January-September 1988
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	-	-	-
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	-	-	-
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	-	-	18
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	-	-	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	-
5. Chemicals-----	31	23	201
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	9	4	8
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	30	30	41
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	12	9	92
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	23,339	17,000	11,530
Total-----	23,422	17,067	11,889
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	-	-	-
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	-	-	-
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	-	-	-
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	-	-	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	-
5. Chemicals-----	-	-	-
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	-	-	-
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	-	-	-
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	-	-	-
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	-	-	-
Total-----	-	-	-

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

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APPENDIX C

LEADING ITEMS TRADED WITH THE NONMARKET ECONOMY COUNTRIES,
JANUARY-SEPTEMBER 1988, JULY-SEPTEMBER 1987, AND JULY-SEPTEMBER 1988

Table C-1.--Leading items exported to nonmarket economy countries (NME's), 1/ by Schedule B Nos., January-September 1988, July-September 1987, and July-September 1988

Schedule B No.	Description	Jan.-Sept. 1988	July-September--	
			1987	1988
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
130.6540	Wheat, unmilled, not donated for relief or charity-----	\$1,308,255	\$313,633	\$209,860
480.1000	Fertilizers and fertilizer materials-----	478,822	137,035	146,852
130.3465	Yellow corn, not donated for relief or charity-----	464,487	18,819	177,491
200.3510	Douglas-fir logs and timber, rough-----	288,932	29,190	84,059
444.1700	Polypropylene resins, excluding amorphous or atactic polymers and copolymers-----	259,121	29,863	103,711
184.5260	Soybean oil cake and oil-cake meal-----	228,197	-	-
175.4100	Soybeans, other than seed for planting-----	201,098	56,617	-
694.4062	Nonmilitary passenger transport airplanes, new, multiple engine, over 33,000 pounds empty weight-----	128,750	41,617	71,750
404.2280	Polycarboxylic acids, anhydrides, and their derivatives, n.s.p.f.	94,277	19,600	30,983
605.2020	Gold bullion-----	73,874	-	-
694.6507	Parts designed for use in civil aircraft, n.e.s-----	71,126	33,716	29,059
200.3514	Western hemlock logs and timber, rough-----	69,849	12,225	28,822
678.5090	Other machines n.s.p.f., and parts thereof-----	58,591	7,739	30,133
790.5510	Pressure-sensitive tape having a plastic backing-----	48,480	17,490	9,792
252.7810	Unbleached kraft linerboard-----	48,184	20,405	13,148
145.4300	Shelled almonds, not blanched-----	46,848	5,355	22,903
676.2700	Digital data processing machines comprising in one housing the central processing unit and input and output capability-----	46,625	20,888	15,522
444.1620	Polyethylene resins, high density-----	45,766	7,743	17,207
444.1606	Low density polyethylene resins, except linear-----	43,975	3,366	15,571
300.1060	Cotton, not carded, not combed, staple length 1 to 1-1/8 inches-----	43,493	2,439	8,391
	Total-----	4,048,749	777,738	1,015,253
	Total, U.S. exports to NME's-----	6,329,459	1,370,794	1,853,137

1/ Afghanistan, Albania, Bulgaria, Cambodia, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Laos, Mongolia, North Korea, Poland, Romania, the U.S.S.R. (including Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania), and Vietnam.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

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Table C-2.--Leading items imported from nonmarket economy countries (NME's), 1/ by TSUSA items, January-September 1988, July-September 1987, and July-September 1988

TSUSA item No.	Description	Jan.-Sept. 1988	July-September--	
			1987	1988
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
475.2528	Unleaded gasoline-----	\$295,462	\$69,265	\$99,149
475.1010	Crude petroleum and crude shale oil, testing 25 degrees A.P.I. or more-----	267,610	108,643	65,363
114.4545	Shrimp, shell on, fresh, chilled, frozen, prepared, or preserved:	130,756	12,719	19,052
475.1015	Light fuel oils, derived from petroleum, shale, or both, testing 25 degrees A.P.I. or more-----	130,650	-	19,747
107.3525	Canned hams and shoulders, 3 pounds and over-----	111,194	42,304	33,964
389.6100	Artificial flowers, of silk, not ornamented-----	105,826	32,662	38,457
737.3000	Toys, not having a spring mechanism, stuffed, valued over 10 cents per inch of height-----	100,937	46,573	63,560
737.9600	Toys n.s.p.f., wholly or almost wholly of rubber or plastics, not inflatable-----	98,155	16,964	50,449
737.1900	Dolls, with or without clothing, not stuffed, 13 inches and under in height-----	2/ 81,480	2/ 29,614	2/ 36,244
653.2210	Gold coins-----	69,758	21,783	19,230
360.1200	Floor coverings with pile hand-inserted or hand-knotted, valued over 66-2/3 cents per square foot of wool-----	66,759	14,263	18,397
737.4000	Toys not having a spring mechanism, not stuffed, not wholly or almost wholly of metal-----	65,146	17,058	20,938
706.0700	Handbags of leather valued not over \$20 each-----	61,838	17,667	23,062
384.5316	Women's, girls', or infants' knit sweaters, of vegetable fibers except cotton, assembled in Hong Kong from components-----	61,296	53,234	28,009
706.6225	Handbags, of plastic-----	59,094	12,504	26,093
737.9865	Toys n.s.p.f., not wholly or almost wholly of rubber or plastics:	55,461	12,079	28,622
706.4135	Luggage n.s.p.f. of man-made textile fibers-----	50,416	15,428	12,464
684.4815	Hair dressing appliances, curlers-----	48,325	5,784	19,538
384.7877	Women's, girls', or infants' blouses and shirts containing 70 percent or more by weight of silk-----	48,028	8,531	19,194
480.6540	Anhydrous ammonia-----	45,468	8,902	13,341
	Total-----	1,953,657	545,978	654,875
	Total, U.S. imports from NME's-----	7,633,729	2,177,828	2,787,191

1/ Afghanistan, Albania, Bulgaria, Cambodia, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Laos, Mongolia, North Korea, Poland, Romania, the U.S.S.R. (including Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania), and Vietnam.

2/ TSUSA item 737.1900 was created on July 1, 1988, from former TSUSA item 737.2425. The value reported for July-Sept. 1987 represents imports under item 737.2425, while 1988 figures reflect combined imports under the two items.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

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Table C-3.--Leading items exported to China, by Schedule B Nos., January-September 1988, July-September 1987, and July-September 1988

Schedule B No.	Description	Jan.-Sept. 1988	July-September--	
			1987	1988
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
130.6540	Wheat, unmilled, not donated for relief or charity-----	\$449,597	\$46,202	\$209,860
480.1000	Fertilizers and fertilizer materials-----	304,760	80,762	93,232
200.3510	Douglas-fir logs and timber, rough-----	288,932	29,190	84,059
444.1700	Polypropylene resins, excluding amorphous or atactic polymers and copolymers-----	259,121	29,863	103,711
694.4062	Nonmilitary passenger transport airplanes, new, multiple engine, over 33,000 pounds empty weight-----	128,750	41,617	71,750
404.2280	Polycarboxylic acids, anhydrides, and their derivatives, n.s.p.f.	94,277	19,600	30,983
605.2020	Gold bullion-----	73,874	-	-
694.6507	Parts designed for use in civil aircraft, n.e.s-----	70,536	33,174	28,792
200.3514	Western hemlock logs and timber, rough-----	69,849	12,225	28,822
678.5090	Other machines n.s.p.f., and parts thereof-----	53,718	6,817	27,685
252.7810	Unbleached kraft linerboard-----	48,184	20,405	13,148
676.2700	Digital data processing machines comprising in one housing the central processing unit and input and output capability-----	45,394	20,475	15,501
444.1620	Polyethylene resins, high density-----	44,629	7,743	17,090
444.1606	Low density polyethylene resins, except linear-----	43,975	2,987	15,571
309.3270	Grouped filaments and strips (in continuous form), n.e.s-----	41,362	11,881	21,398
660.4930	Aircraft jet and gas turbines, non-piston-type engines, nonmilitary, new-----	40,615	6,932	11,454
444.2010	Acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene (ABS) resins-----	40,461	4,877	17,633
309.4245	Acrylic and modacrylic fibers (in noncontinuous form)-----	37,875	2,245	17,262
664.0584	Parts, n.e.s., of oil and gas field drilling machines-----	33,955	7,259	13,823
676.5560	Parts of automatic data processing machines and units thereof, n.s.p.f-----	33,868	11,087	10,745
	Total-----	2,203,730	395,340	832,517
	Total, U.S. exports to China-----	3,621,230	795,278	1,343,711

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

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Table C-4.--Leading items imported from China, by TSUSA items, January-September 1988, July-September 1987, and July-September 1988

TSUSA item No.	Description	Jan.-Sept. 1988	July-September--	
			1987	1988
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
475.1010	Crude petroleum and crude shale oil, testing 25 degrees A.P.I. or more-----	\$267,610	\$108,643	\$65,363
114.4545	Shrimp, shell on, fresh, chilled, frozen, prepared, or preserved-----	130,703	12,719	19,052
389.6100	Artificial flowers, of silk, not ornamented-----	105,826	32,662	38,457
737.3000	Toys, not having a spring mechanism, stuffed, valued over 10 cents per inch of height-----	100,833	46,461	63,525
737.9600	Toys n.s.p.f., wholly or almost wholly of rubber or plastics, not inflatable-----	98,141	16,964	50,443
737.1900	Dolls, with or without clothing, not stuffed, 13 inches and under in height-----	1/ 80,471	1/ 29,149	1/ 35,865
653.2210	Gold coins-----	68,698	21,765	18,374
737.4000	Toys not having a spring mechanism, not stuffed, not wholly or almost wholly of metal-----	65,109	17,046	20,926
706.0700	Handbags of leather valued not over \$20 each-----	61,787	17,665	23,041
384.5316	Women's, girls', or infants' knit sweaters, of vegetable fibers except cotton, assembled in Hong Kong from components-----	61,296	53,234	28,009
706.6225	Handbags, of plastic-----	59,094	12,504	26,093
360.1200	Floor coverings with pile hand-inserted or hand-knotted, valued over 66-2/3 cents per square foot of wool-----	58,469	12,353	18,307
737.9865	Toys n.s.p.f., not wholly or almost wholly of rubber or plastics-----	54,837	11,883	28,249
706.4135	Luggage n.s.p.f. of man-made textile fibers-----	50,416	15,428	12,464
684.4815	Hair dressing appliances, curlers-----	48,325	5,784	19,538
384.7877	Women's, girls', or infants' blouses and shirts containing 70 percent or more by weight of silk-----	48,011	8,531	19,194
684.4805	Electric hair dryers-----	43,925	7,829	22,179
737.9300	Toys n.s.p.f., having an electric motor-----	43,815	14,761	28,044
705.8200	Surgical and medical gloves, seamless, of rubber or plastics-----	41,442	185	25,017
700.6400	Rubber or plastic soled, n.e.s., valued not over \$3.00 per pair-----	40,603	5,060	14,161
	Total-----	1,529,410	450,623	576,302
	Total, U.S. imports from China-----	6,010,285	1,674,139	2,301,455

1/ TSUSA item 737.1900 was created on July 1, 1988, from former TSUSA item 737.2425. The value reported for July-Sept. 1987 represents imports under item 737.2425, while 1988 figures reflect combined imports under the two items.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

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Table C-5.--Leading items exported to the U.S.S.R., 1/ by Schedule B Nos., January-September 1988, July-September 1987, and July-September 1988

Schedule B No.	Description	Jan.-Sept. 1988	July-September--	
			1987	1988
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
130.6540	Wheat, unmilled, not donated for relief or charity-----	\$750,323	\$263,266	-
130.3465	Yellow corn, not donated for relief or charity-----	374,841	3,075	136,876
184.5260	Soybean oil cake and oil-cake meal-----	220,986	-	-
480.1000	Fertilizers and fertilizer materials-----	155,982	45,867	48,028
175.4100	Soybeans, other than seed for planting-----	135,127	11,998	-
790.5510	Pressure-sensitive tape having a plastic backing-----	48,323	17,472	9,765
145.4300	Shelled almonds, not blanched-----	46,848	5,291	22,903
300.1060	Cotton, not carded, not combed, staple length 1 to 1-1/8 inches--	31,033	-	789
177.5640	Tallow, inedible-----	26,382	-	14,851
475.4555	Insulating or transformer oils-----	18,758	5,394	4,271
475.4510	Aviation engine lubricating oil, except jet engine lubricating oil-----	9,494	1,191	3,876
517.6100	Electrodes, in part of carbon or graphite, for electric furnace or electrolytic purposes-----	9,267	2,563	1,040
250.0284	Wood pulp, special alpha and dissolving grades-----	8,365	-	5,237
711.8750	Electrical (including electronic) physical analysis equipment, n.s.p.f., and parts thereof-----	7,852	14,277	934
790.5570	Pressure sensitive tape having a rubberized textile backing, except surgical or medicated tape and tape of unwoven fiber---	6,637	1,492	1,492
433.1035	Compound catalyst preparations, other than of nickel-----	6,327	240	6,025
517.5120	Petroleum coke, calcined-----	6,292	1,578	-
664.0230	Integral tractor shovel loaders, rear engine mounted, new, 4 wheel drive, bucket capacity of 10 to 15 cubic yards-----	5,809	1,286	-
774.5025	Articles n.s.p.f., of rubber or plastics-----	5,532	1,433	1,627
692.3840	Parts of tractors, other than tracklaying tractors-----	5,514	7	2,835
	Total-----	1,879,693	376,432	260,549
	Total, U.S. exports to the U.S.S.R-----	2,009,086	408,137	304,277

1/ Includes Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table C-6.--Leading items imported from the U.S.S.R., ^{1/} by TSUSA items, January-September 1988, July-September 1987, and July-September 1988

TSUSA item No.	Description	Jan.-Sept. 1988	July-September--	
			1987	1988
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
475.1015	Light fuel oils, derived from petroleum, shale, or both, testing 25 degrees A.P.I. or more-----	\$88,111	-	\$4,974
480.6540	Anhydrous ammonia-----	45,468	8,902	13,341
605.0270	Rhodium-----	27,286	14,937	12,234
475.0535	Heavy fuel oils, derived from petroleum, shale, or both, testing under 25 degrees A.P.I-----	22,338	7,731	4,046
618.1000	Aluminum waste and scrap-----	20,966	6,408	7,210
605.0260	Palladium-----	20,462	7,359	6,222
480.5000	Potassium chloride, crude-----	16,480	2,199	5,708
124.1045	Sable furskins, whole, undressed-----	13,130	8,821	6,202
605.0750	Semimanufactured palladium, not gold-plated or silver-plated----	9,167	3,062	4,657
475.2528	Unleaded gasoline-----	7,702	-	4,915
169.3800	Vodka, in containers holding not over 1 gallon, valued over \$7.75 per gallon-----	6,966	1,704	2,594
606.6740	Iron or steel ingots n.s.p.f., other than alloy iron or steel---	6,946	-	3,988
605.0220	Platinum sponge, unwrought-----	6,712	2,396	1,597
169.3700	Vodka, not over 1 gallon, valued not over \$7.75 per gallon-----	6,517	2,500	2,356
606.3546	Ferrosilicon, containing 30 to 60 percent by weight of silicon, not containing over 2 percent by weight of magnesium-----	5,438	1,090	446
605.0710	Semimanufactured platinum, not gold-plated or silver-plated----	4,389	4,327	3,415
475.0525	No. 4-type fuel oils, derived from petroleum, shale, or both, testing under 25 degrees A.P.I-----	3,857	-	3,857
114.3000	Crabs, fresh, chilled, frozen, prepared, or preserved-----	3,585	-	-
475.0510	Crude petroleum and crude shale oil, testing under 25 degrees A.P.I-----	3,322	1,509	3,322
765.0300	Paintings, pastels, drawings, and sketches, executed by hand----	3,308	43	1,671
	Total-----	322,148	72,987	92,756
	Total, U.S. imports from the U.S.S.R-----	371,300	107,361	115,466

^{1/} Includes Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table C-7.--Leading items exported to Eastern Europe, 1/ by Schedule B Nos., January-September 1988, July-September 1987, and July-September 1988

Schedule B No.	Description	Jan.-Sept. 1988	July-September--	
			1987	1988
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
130.6540	Wheat, unmilled, not donated for relief or charity-----	\$108,336	\$4,165	-
130.3465	Yellow corn, not donated for relief or charity-----	89,645	10,801	40,615
175.4100	Soybeans, other than seed for planting-----	65,971	25,174	-
120.1400	Cattle hides, whole-----	40,164	2,592	9,965
521.3110	Low volatile bituminous coal-----	36,122	5,518	16,074
818.3900	Products, n.e.s., donated for relief or charity-----	26,849	8,692	9,474
480.1000	Fertilizers and fertilizer materials-----	18,080	10,406	5,592
612.0100	Cement copper, copper precipitates, black copper, blister copper, and anode copper, unwrought-----	17,500	-	17,500
130.1040	Barley, other than for malting purposes-----	17,179	1,460	4,106
660.3040	Parts, n.s.p.f., of steam turbines-----	14,507	11,688	5,093
300.1060	Cotton, not carded, not combed, staple length 1 to 1-1/8 inches--	11,132	2,439	6,275
184.5260	Soybean oil cake and oil-cake meal-----	7,211	-	-
664.0588	Parts, n.e.s., of excavating machinery, n.e.s-----	7,106	2,101	1,397
130.4040	Grain sorghum, other than seed for planting purposes-----	5,525	-	-
692.2903	Axles for motor vehicles other than truck trailers-----	5,201	1,269	2,171
818.3300	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products donated for relief or charity-----	4,890	225	2,012
170.6500	Cigarettes-----	4,754	1,626	1,592
678.5090	Other machines n.s.p.f., and parts thereof-----	4,535	908	2,121
676.5560	Parts of automatic data processing machines and units thereof, n.s.p.f-----	4,030	1,071	1,275
309.4242	Polyester fibers (in noncontinuous form)-----	3,970	1,081	559
	Total-----	492,708	91,215	125,820
	Total, U.S. exports to Eastern Europe-----	675,713	157,406	196,660

1/ Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, and Romania.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table C-8.--Leading items imported from Eastern Europe, 1/ by TSUSA items, January-September 1988, July-September 1987, and July-September 1988

TSUSA item No.	Description	Jan.-Sept. 1988	July-September--	
			1987	1988
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
475.2528	Unleaded gasoline-----	\$256,211	\$63,587	\$80,390
107.3525	Canned hams and shoulders, 3 pounds and over-----	111,187	42,304	33,957
475.1015	Light fuel oils, derived from petroleum, shale, or both, testing 25 degrees A.P.I. or more-----	42,539	-	14,774
607.6625	Plates of iron or steel, not pickled and not cold rolled, other than alloy iron or steel, over 6 inches in thickness-----	38,049	7,124	10,447
692.3295	Parts of motor vehicles, n.s.p.f-----	26,044	11,981	8,861
700.4544	Leather cement footwear n.s.p.f., for women, over \$2.50 per pair	17,882	4,868	9,971
480.6550	Nitrogen solutions n.s.p.f. used for fertilizers-----	17,428	1,785	3,150
700.3575	Men's footwear, of leather, n.s.p.f-----	16,852	2,416	5,429
686.9030	Lamps n.e.s., including standard household-----	14,879	3,365	4,084
727.3555	Wall systems, bookcases, shelf units, credenzas, buffets, servers, china closets, and other cabinets, of wood-----	13,846	3,442	1,237
475.0535	Heavy fuel oils, derived from petroleum, shale, or both, testing under 25 degrees A.P.I-----	12,521	9,310	7,111
170.2800	Cigarette leaf tobacco, not stemmed, leaf, oriental or Turkish type, not over 8.5 inches in length-----	12,413	4,780	5,329
493.1200	Casein-----	11,466	2,584	6,306
165.1500	Apple and pear juice, not containing over 1 percent alcohol----	9,639	840	458
618.2563	Aluminum sheets and strip, not clad, n.s.p.f-----	9,569	7,056	2,605
608.1335	Sheets n.s.p.f. of iron or steel, zinc coated or plated, valued over 10 cents per pound-----	9,435	1,705	1,600
360.1200	Floor coverings with pile hand-inserted or hand-knotted, valued over 66-2/3 cents per square foot of wool-----	8,143	1,877	1
335.9500	Woven fabrics, n.s.p.f., of vegetable fibers, n.e.s., weighing over 4 ounces per square yard-----	7,689	2,452	3,218
110.4740	Pollock blocks, frozen, over 10 pounds-----	7,626	9,482	2,370
607.8390	Sheets n.s.p.f. of iron or steel, pickled or cold rolled-----	7,314	3,272	3,087
	Total-----	650,733	184,229	204,384
	Total, U.S. imports from Eastern Europe-----	1,241,975	393,505	367,208

1/ Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, and Romania.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

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Table C-9.--Leading items exported to Afghanistan, by Schedule B Nos., January-September 1988, July-September 1987, and July-September 1988

Schedule B No.	Description	Jan.-Sept. 1988	July-September--	
			1987	1988
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
170.6500	Cigarettes-----	\$1,540	\$735	\$351
734.2500	Playing cards-----	359	-	196
818.4000	Used wearing apparel and other used articles, of textile materials, exported in bulk-----	288	25	26
475.4520	Automotive, diesel, and marine engine lubricating oil-----	257	-	105
475.5700	Lubricating greases, derived from petroleum, shale oil, or both, with or without additives-----	182	26	32
694.6507	Parts designed for use in civil aircraft, n.e.s-----	157	71	49
666.2554	Industrial machinery n.s.p.f. for preparing and processing fruits and vegetables, and parts thereof-----	115	-	-
433.1050	Hydraulic brake fluid preparations, n.s.p.f-----	110	81	-
466.1100	Toilet soap (including castile soap)-----	78	297	16
774.5022	Plumbing goods n.s.p.f., of rubber or plastics-----	66	-	-
818.3300	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products donated for relief or charity-----	64	-	-
818.9000	General merchandise, valued not over \$1,000, estimated-----	62	27	12
818.8000	Shipments valued \$10,000 and under, not identified by kind-----	56	29	12
660.5252	Parts of piston-type aircraft engines n.s.p.f., designed for use in civil aircraft-----	48	17	14
461.2500	Perfumes, colognes, and toilet waters-----	44	-	30
692.2928	Brakes and parts thereof, n.e.s-----	31	-	31
818.3900	Products, n.e.s., donated for relief or charity-----	29	-	29
712.5032	Oscilloscopes and oscillographs, and parts thereof-----	21	-	-
433.1066	Lubricating oil and grease additive preparations, n.e.s-----	21	-	-
709.3000	Medical, dental, surgical, and veterinary instruments and apparatus, n.s.p.f., and parts thereof-----	19	-	4
	Total-----	3,546	1,308	907
	Total, U.S. exports to Afghanistan-----	3,772	1,711	998

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

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Table C-10.--Leading items imported from Afghanistan, by TSUSA items, January-September 1988, July-September 1987, and July-September 1988

TSUSA item No.	Description	Jan.-Sept. 1988	July-September--	
			1987	1988
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
306.6300	Hair of the cashmere goat and like hair of other animals, scoured-----	\$1,634	-	-
192.4000	Licorice root-----	1,168	-	-
361.5420	Floor coverings n.s.p.f., of cotton, woven, but not made on a power-driven loom-----	262	125	131
145.5300	Pistache, shelled, blanched, or otherwise prepared or preserved-----	151	-	151
662.5000	Mechanical appliances, n.s.p.f-----	130	-	-
360.1200	Floor coverings with pile hand-inserted or hand-knotted, valued over 66-2/3 cents per square foot of wool-----	125	33	84
520.1140	Precious and semiprecious stones, natural other than diamonds-----	87	4	5
676.3077	Data-processing machines, n.s.p.f-----	78	-	-
766.2560	Antiques, n.s.p.f-----	62	9	35
692.3230	Wheels designed to be mounted with pneumatic tires-----	61	-	-
361.4500	Floor coverings n.s.p.f., of wool, valued over 30 cents per square foot, woven, but not made on a power-driven loom-----	51	15	49
381.6210	Men's or boys' cotton shorts, not knit-----	39	-	-
381.0530	Men's or boys' cotton shorts ornamented, not knit-----	33	-	-
461.4030	Rouges, lipsticks, and eye make-up preparations-----	26	-	26
337.4020	Woven fabrics n.s.p.f., wholly of silk, jacquard-figured, degummed, bleached, or colored-----	12	-	12
520.3900	Precious and semiprecious stones n.s.p.f., cut but not set, and suitable for use in the manufacture of jewelry-----	11	-	-
676.5645	Parts of electrostatic copying machines-----	8	-	-
384.4724	Women's and girls' cotton shorts, not ornamented, not knit-----	7	-	-
741.3000	Beads, bugles, and spangles, n.e.s-----	7	-	-
338.5933	Woven fabrics of man-made fibers, less than 5 ounces per square yard content and over 85% polyester not-texture-----	5	-	-
	Total-----	3,959	185	494
	Total, U.S. imports from Afghanistan-----	4,477	1,795	804

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

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Table C-11.--Leading items exported to Albania, by Schedule B Nos., January-September 1988, July-September 1987, and July-September 1988

Schedule B No.	Description	Jan.-Sept. 1988	July-September--	
			1987	1988
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
521.3110	Low volatile bituminous coal-----	\$5,139	\$2,317	\$2,203
712.1520	Instruments and apparatus for measuring or detecting alpha, beta, gamma, X-ray, cosmic or similar radiations-----	5	-	5
709.1655	Electrocardiographs-----	3	-	-
	Total-----	5,146	2,317	2,208
	Total, U.S. exports to Albania-----	5,146	2,321	2,208

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table C-12.--Leading items imported from Albania, by TSUSA items, January-September 1988, July-September 1987, and July-September 1988

TSUSA item No.	Description	Jan.-Sept. 1988	July-September--	
			1987	1988
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
606.2400	Ferrochrome, over 3 percent carbon-----	\$1,286	-	-
161.9400	Sage, unground-----	718	214	245
653.2210	Gold coins-----	40	-	-
653.2230	Metal coins, other than gold-----	9	-	-
999.9500	Formal and informal entries, \$250 and under, estimated-----	6	3	-
161.6700	Crude organum-----	6	-	6
274.7560	Printed matter on paper in whole or in part by a lithographic process, not over .020 inch thick, n.s.p.f-----	4	-	-
	Total-----	2,069	217	251
	Total, U.S. imports from Albania-----	2,069	350	251

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table C-13.--Leading items exported to Bulgaria, by Schedule B Nos., January-September 1988, July-September 1987, and July-September 1988

Schedule B No.	Description	Jan.-Sept. 1988	July-September--	
			1987	1988
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
130.3465	Yellow corn, not donated for relief or charity-----	\$39,684	\$6,933	\$4,561
130.6540	Wheat, unmilled, not donated for relief or charity-----	14,212	-	-
130.1040	Barley, other than for malting purposes-----	9,192	-	-
184.5260	Soybean oil cake and oil-cake meal-----	7,211	-	-
175.4100	Soybeans, other than seed for planting-----	6,651	-	-
420.8400	Sodium carbonate, calcined (soda ash)-----	3,240	-	3,240
711.8062	Display instruments, etc., which operate on electronic signals--	1,215	-	1,022
170.8140	Smoking tobacco, in bulk-----	865	663	865
661.3040	Metal melting furnaces-----	818	-	-
672.2540	Parts of commercial or industrial sewing machines-----	799	-	-
692.3160	Tracklaying tractors, new, with a net engine horsepower rating of 345 horsepower and over-----	778	-	-
674.5430	Parts, n.e.s., of metal-cutting machine tools n.s.p.f-----	590	-	9
692.4008	Electric powered operator-riding industrial trucks-----	545	-	-
120.1400	Cattle hides, whole-----	530	-	-
433.1035	Compound catalyst preparations, other than of nickel-----	523	-	-
674.4252	Machine tools n.s.p.f-----	501	-	131
661.9880	Parts, n.s.p.f., of filtering and purifying machinery and apparatus for liquids or gases-----	448	154	38
121.7025	Pig and hog leather, in the rough, partly finished, or finished--	437	-	210
252.8380	Paper and paperboard n.s.p.f., weighing over 92 pounds per ream--	394	-	237
612.3370	Strip, of copper alloys-----	362	173	-
	Total-----	88,996	7,924	10,314
	Total, U.S. exports to Bulgaria-----	100,116	22,120	14,192

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table C-14.--Leading items imported from Bulgaria, by TSUSA items, January-September 1988, July-September 1987, and July-September 1988

TSUSA item No.	Description	Jan.-Sept. 1988	July-September--	
			1987	1988
		<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>
170.2800	Cigarette leaf tobacco, not stemmed, leaf, oriental or Turkish type, not over 8.5 inches in length-----	\$12,413	\$4,780	\$5,329
480.6550	Nitrogen solutions n.s.p.f. used for fertilizers-----	4,979	-	-
117.6700	Pecorino cheeses, in original loaves, not suitable for grating--	1,636	577	1,041
437.3000	Antibiotics, natural and not artificially mixed-----	712	290	116
384.7220	Women's, girls', or infants' wool coats n.s.p.f., valued over \$4 per pound, not knit, not ornamented-----	565	119	523
676.0530	Typewriters, nonelectric, nonautomatic, portable-----	318	79	175
493.1200	Casein-----	310	-	310
167.3005	Red wine not over 14 percent alcohol, valued not over \$4 per gallon, in containers not over 1 gallon-----	291	57	61
167.3030	Red wine over 14 percent alcohol valued over \$4 per gallon, in containers not over 1 gallon-----	258	104	67
439.5095	Synthetic drugs, n.e.s-----	253	-	-
167.3015	White wine not over 14 percent alcohol, valued not over \$4 per gallon, in containers not over 1 gallon-----	243	44	42
167.3045	Still wine produced from grapes, not over 14 percent alcohol, in one gallon containers, valued over \$4 per gallon, white----	223	97	59
452.6000	Rose oil or attar of roses-----	211	151	32
618.2563	Aluminum sheets and strip, not clad, n.s.p.f-----	187	-	-
439.1090	Natural drugs, n.e.s., crude-----	121	8	20
676.0560	Typewriters, nonelectric, nonautomatic, other than portable----	80	225	-
628.4500	Indium, unwrought, and waste and scrap-----	76	-	-
514.6500	Marble, breccia, and onyx slabs, rubbed or polished in whole or in part-----	74	8	57
712.4975	Electrical measuring, checking, analyzing, or automatically-controlling instruments and apparatus n.s.p.f., and parts----	73	-	-
727.0420	Wheelchairs-----	65	-	65
	Total-----	23,087	6,538	7,897
	Total, U.S. imports from Bulgaria-----	24,517	8,829	8,337

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table C-15.--Leading items exported to Cambodia, by Schedule B Nos., January-September 1988, July-September 1987, and July-September 1988

Schedule B No.	Description	Jan.-Sept. 1988	July-September--	
			1987	1988
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
818.3400	Wearing apparel donated for relief or charity-----	\$41	-	-
818.3900	Products, n.e.s., donated for relief or charity-----	25	28	13
	Total-----	66	28	13
	Total, U.S. exports to Cambodia-----	66	28	13

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

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Table C-16.--Leading items imported from Cambodia, by TSUSA items, January-September 1988, July-September 1987, and July-September 1988

TSUSA item No.	Description	Jan.-Sept. 1988	July-September--	
			1987	1988
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
270.2580	Books, n.s.p.f., by foreign authors-----	\$78	\$5	-
772.1600	Articles chiefly used for preparing, serving or storing food or beverages, n.s.p.f-----	48	-	-
378.6035	Women's, girls', and infants' knit underwear n.s.p.f., of man-made fibers-----	28	-	-
144.2053	Mushrooms, otherwise prepared or preserved, in containers each holding more than 9 ounces, other than whole or sliced-----	28	-	-
727.2900	Chairs n.s.p.f., of wood-----	17	-	-
378.0553	Women's, girls', and infants' lace, net, or knit underwear, of man-made fibers-----	15	-	-
750.4700	Toilet brushes, except tooth brushes, valued over 40 cents each--	12	-	-
685.9059	Printed circuit boards, not having a base wholly of plastic impregnated glass-----	12	-	12
384.3497	Women's, girls', or infants' cotton knit wearing apparel, n.s.p.f-----	12	-	-
737.9815	Toys n.s.p.f., having a friction or weight operated motor-----	11	-	-
182.4620	Edible sauces, n.s.p.f-----	8	-	-
685.7302	Smoke detectors-----	6	-	-
337.6045	Woven fabrics n.s.p.f., in chief value, but not wholly of silk--	6	-	-
182.4500	Thin soy sauces-----	5	-	-
384.9115	Women's blouses and shirts n.s.p.f., of man-made fibers, not ornamented, not knit-----	5	-	5
737.9600	Toys n.s.p.f., wholly or almost wholly of rubber or plastics, not inflatable-----	5	-	5
384.0922	Women's, girls', or infants' cotton pajamas and other nightwear, lace, net, or ornamented, not knit-----	5	-	-
274.9040	Printed matter, n.s.p.f-----	4	-	4
653.2230	Metal coins, other than gold-----	4	-	4
755.2500	Candles and tapers-----	2	-	2
	Total-----	311	5	32
	Total, U.S. imports from Cambodia-----	314	85	34

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

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Table C-17.--Leading items exported to Cuba, by Schedule B Nos., January-September 1988, July-September 1987, and July-September 1988

Schedule B No.	Description	Jan.-Sept. 1988	July-September--	
			1987	1988
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
818.3300	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products donated for relief or charity-----	\$639	\$106	\$192
818.3900	Products, n.e.s., donated for relief or charity-----	556	39	189
818.9000	General merchandise, valued not over \$1,000, estimated-----	435	26	168
818.3400	Wearing apparel donated for relief or charity-----	16	11	10
378.0300	Men's and boys' underwear, knit, n.s.p.f-----	9	-	7
818.8000	Shipments valued \$10,000 and under, not identified by kind-----	6	-	-
818.4000	Used wearing apparel and other used articles, of textile materials, exported in bulk-----	6	-	4
386.1190	Textile articles, n.s.p.f-----	4	-	-
	Total-----	1,669	183	568
	Total, U.S. exports to Cuba-----	1,669	183	568

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table C-18.--Leading items imported from Cuba, by TSUSA items, January-September 1988, July-September 1987,
and July-September 1988

TSUSA item No.	Description	Jan.-Sept. 1988	July-September--	
			1987	1988
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
	Total, U.S. imports from Cuba-----	-	-	-

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table C-19.--Leading items exported to Czechoslovakia, by Schedule B Nos., January-September 1988, July-September 1987, and July-September 1988

Schedule B No.	Description	Jan.-Sept. 1988	July-September--	
			1987	1988
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
120.1400	Cattle hides, whole-----	\$11,268	\$2,230	\$2,566
711.8046	Electrical industrial process equipment n.s.p.f. for measuring, checking, or controlling flow or liquid level, and parts-----	2,345	-	-
660.4930	Aircraft jet and gas turbines, non-piston-type engines, nonmilitary, new-----	1,545	-	-
309.0120	Nylon monofilaments (in continuous form)-----	1,518	-	90
722.9540	Equipment specially designed for photofinishing (still pictures), other than microfilm and microfiche equipment-----	1,516	-	1,140
683.9525	Industrial and laboratory electric furnaces and ovens-----	1,184	-	1,184
678.5065	Machines n.s.p.f. for production and assembly of semiconductor devices, diodes, transistors, and circuits, and parts-----	1,166	24	136
678.5090	Other machines n.s.p.f., and parts thereof-----	906	5	145
124.4500	Dressed furskins n.s.p.f., whole, whether or not dyed-----	811	-	-
818.9000	General merchandise, valued not over \$1,000, estimated-----	760	72	268
486.1900	Herbicides, unmixed, n.s.p.f.-----	666	-	439
660.9490	Parts and attachments, n.s.p.f., for pumps for liquids-----	655	11	653
121.0515	Bovine leather, rough, russet, and crust, wet blue, not split---	651	-	563
433.1035	Compound catalyst preparations, other than of nickel-----	573	196	294
170.8140	Smoking tobacco, in bulk-----	457	-	-
540.4200	Glass rods, tubes, and tubing-----	424	70	212
170.5100	Unmanufactured tobacco, n.s.p.f., including stems, trimmings, scraps, cuttings and siftings-----	401	-	-
404.3940	Nitrogen function compounds n.s.p.f., and their derivatives-----	378	192	378
674.5410	Numerical controls for metal working and other machine tools-----	370	22	200
711.8710	Electrical (including electronic) chemical analysis equipment, and parts thereof-----	349	9	137
	Total-----	27,941	2,832	8,406
	Total, U.S. exports to Czechoslovakia-----	38,210	7,060	11,349

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table C-20.--Leading items imported from Czechoslovakia, by TSUSA items, January-September 1988, July-September 1987, and July-September 1988

TSUSA item No.	Description	Jan.-Sept. 1988	July-September--	
			1987	1988
		<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>
607.6625	Plates of iron or steel, not pickled and not cold rolled, other			
	than alloy iron or steel, over 6 inches in thickness-----	\$3,966	\$345	\$1,531
692.3415	Riding tractors suitable for agricultural use, wheel type-----	2,799	1,437	911
607.1710	Wire rods of iron or steel, n.s.p.f., valued over 4 cents per			
	pound, with a carbon content not more than 0.25 percent-----	2,519	57	1,562
700.2946	Leather work footwear n.s.p.f., welt, valued over \$6.80 per pair:	2,410	699	715
192.2920	Hops, other than pellets-----	2,402	133	65
700.3522	Leather athletic footwear n.s.p.f., for men, youths, and boys---	2,141	621	642
692.3406	Agricultural tractors, power takeoff horsepower of 40 or more			
	but less than 80-----	2,120	-	891
546.6020	Glass tumblers, goblets, and other stemware n.s.p.f., valued			
	over \$0.30 but not over \$3 each-----	2,039	439	686
381.8315	Men's or boys' overcoats, topcoats and car coats, of wool, not			
	knit, valued over \$4 per pound-----	1,973	782	1,247
741.3500	Imitation gemstones, except imitation gemstone beads-----	1,961	432	640
107.3525	Canned hams and shoulders, 3 pounds and over-----	1,958	553	540
335.9500	Woven fabrics, n.s.p.f., of vegetable fibers, n.e.s., weighing			
	over 4 ounces per square yard-----	1,845	356	748
381.8359	Men's or boys' wool suits n.s.p.f., valued over \$4 per pound,			
	not ornamented, not knit-----	1,628	740	884
741.3000	Beads, bugles, and spangles, n.e.s-----	1,467	517	559
610.3925	Oil well casing, other than alloy steel, seamless-----	1,430	-	185
999.9500	Formal and informal entries, \$250 and under, estimated-----	1,158	348	424
772.5129	Tires for light trucks, other than radials-----	1,073	326	305
700.4505	Women's and misses' athletic footwear, valued over \$2.50 per			
	pair, other than with pigskin uppers-----	948	231	265
772.5138	Truck and bus tires, other than radial-----	910	361	195
167.0515	Ale, porter, stout, and beer, glass containers, not over 1			
	gallon-----	850	167	284
	Total-----	37,597	8,543	13,280
	Total, U.S. imports from Czechoslovakia-----	64,083	18,567	23,877

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

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Table C-21.--Leading items exported to East Germany, by Schedule B Nos., January-September 1988, July-September 1987, and July-September 1988

Schedule B No.	Description	Jan.-Sept. 1988	July-September--	
			1987	1988
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
130.3465	Yellow corn, not donated for relief or charity-----	\$49,508	\$3,612	\$36,054
612.0100	Cement copper, copper precipitates, black copper, blister copper, and anode copper, unwrought-----	17,500	-	17,500
130.6540	Wheat, unmilled, not donated for relief or charity-----	3,981	-	-
678.5090	Other machines n.s.p.f., and parts thereof-----	3,151	476	1,874
130.1040	Barley, other than for malting purposes-----	2,802	-	2,802
106.9200	Swine (pork) livers, fresh, chilled or frozen-----	1,972	533	1,199
712.5040	Instruments n.e.s. for measuring or testing electrical characteristics, and parts thereof-----	1,601	-	1,597
696.0713	Yachts or pleasure boats, inboard/outdrive powered, over 21 feet in length-----	1,297	-	406
722.9540	Equipment specially designed for photofinishing (still pictures), other than microfilm and microfiche equipment-----	1,056	-	-
300.1530	American Pima cotton and Sea Island cotton-----	637	-	-
678.5065	Machines n.s.p.f. for production and assembly of semiconductor devices, diodes, transistors, and circuits, and parts-----	513	479	285
474.2828	Printing inks, n.s.p.f.-----	455	-	91
124.1527	Muskrat furskins, whole, not dressed-----	393	104	-
711.8710	Electrical (including electronic) chemical analysis equipment, and parts thereof-----	392	3	174
300.3021	Cotton linters, n.e.s.-----	306	445	191
696.0711	Yachts or pleasure boats, inboard/outdrive powered, 21 feet in length and under-----	293	-	138
431.0800	Hydrocarbon derivatives, other than halogenated hydrocarbons-----	281	-	-
711.8750	Electrical (including electronic) physical analysis equipment, n.s.p.f., and parts thereof-----	183	43	106
818.9000	General merchandise, valued not over \$1,000, estimated-----	181	53	95
661.7640	Parts of centrifuges-----	172	-	104
	Total-----	86,675	5,748	62,616
	Total, U.S. exports to East Germany-----	89,614	9,167	63,832

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

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Table C-22.--Leading items imported from East Germany, by TSUSA items, January-September 1988, July-September 1987, and July-September 1988

TSUSA item No.	Description	Jan.-Sept. 1988	July-September--	
			1987	1988
		<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>
480.6550	Nitrogen solutions n.s.p.f. used for fertilizers-----	\$12,449	\$1,785	\$3,150
475.1015	Light fuel oils, derived from petroleum, shale, or both, testing 25 degrees A.P.I. or more-----	8,101	-	332
607.8390	Sheets n.s.p.f. of iron or steel, pickled or cold rolled-----	7,314	3,272	3,087
480.5000	Potassium chloride, crude-----	6,960	629	1,234
608.1335	Sheets n.s.p.f. of iron or steel, zinc coated or plated, valued over 10 cents per pound-----	4,235	1,244	1,333
607.6625	Plates of iron or steel, not pickled and not cold rolled, other than alloy iron or steel, over 6 inches in thickness-----	3,925	1,212	905
772.5109	Passenger car tires, radial-----	3,234	1,034	1,052
668.2100	Offset printing presses, weighing 3,500 pounds or more, sheet-fed type-----	2,493	-	291
610.4955	Pipes and tubes and blanks therefor, n.s.p.f., of iron or steel, diameter not over 4.5 inches, valued under \$0.225 per pound---	2,376	460	395
607.1710	Wire rods of iron or steel, n.s.p.f., valued over 4 cents per pound, with a carbon content not more than 0.25 percent-----	2,137	1,427	639
668.5060	Parts of printing presses-----	1,930	582	401
772.5138	Truck and bus tires, other than radial-----	1,545	251	523
121.5000	Pig and hog leather, in the rough, partly finished, or finished--	1,157	384	396
772.5129	Tires for light trucks, other than radials-----	1,079	339	267
772.5112	Passenger car tires, other than radial-----	965	231	443
772.5136	Truck and bus tires, radial-----	914	287	329
725.0320	Grand pianos-----	785	201	255
418.1600	Calcium chloride, crude-----	781	-	263
607.1730	Wire rods of iron or steel, n.s.p.f., valued over 4 cents per pound, with a carbon content of 0.6 percent or higher-----	766	514	548
381.3905	Men's or boys' jogging, warm-up, and similar athletic jackets, of cotton, knit, not ornamented-----	757	795	669
	Total-----	63,901	14,645	16,513
	Total, U.S. imports from East Germany-----	84,417	23,691	23,260

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table C-23.--Leading items exported to Hungary, by Schedule B Nos., January-September 1988, July-September 1987, and July-September 1988

Schedule B No.	Description	Jan.-Sept. 1988	July-September--	
			1987	1988
		<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>
692.2903	Axles for motor vehicles other than truck trailers-----	\$5,184	\$1,207	\$2,171
674.3045	Metalworking machine tools, for cutting or hobbing gears, new, n.s.p.f-----	3,112	-	3,112
540.4200	Glass rods, tubes, and tubing-----	2,208	599	1,091
480.1000	Fertilizers and fertilizer materials-----	2,146	1,838	-
486.2800	Organophosphorus insecticides, other than methyl parathion-----	2,045	207	748
404.3000	Amines and their derivatives-----	2,005	-	607
416.5500	Inorganic acids, n.s.p.f-----	1,970	-	1,970
170.8140	Smoking tobacco, in bulk-----	1,740	802	1,661
662.6031	Self-propelled, center pivot irrigation equipment, sprinkler or trickle type, for agricultural use, and parts thereof-----	1,204	1,927	64
130.3440	Corn seed, except sweet, not donated for relief or charity-----	1,179	-	717
692.3840	Parts of tractors, other than tracklaying tractors-----	1,164	383	113
676.2700	Digital data processing machines comprising in one housing the central processing unit and input and output capability-----	1,154	16	-
444.2010	Acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene (ABS) resins-----	822	-	162
722.3620	Parts for motion-picture cameras-----	799	-	-
678.3512	Tire-building machines, including vulcanizing presses-----	691	-	-
310.0026	Yarns of cellulosic fibers, other than textured yarns-----	659	-	58
404.6860	Heterocyclic compounds and their derivatives, n.s.p.f-----	555	-	51
444.1400	Polycarbonate resins-----	540	-	82
191.1520	Bull semen (bovine)-----	507	76	452
711.8710	Electrical (including electronic) chemical analysis equipment, and parts thereof-----	468	58	134
	Total-----	30,149	7,113	13,193
	Total, U.S. exports to Hungary-----	52,504	21,965	20,409

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table C-24.--Leading items imported from Hungary, by TSUSA items, January-September 1988, July-September 1987, and July-September 1988

TSUSA item No.	Description	Jan.-Sept. 1988	July-September--	
			1987	1988
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
692.3295	Parts of motor vehicles, n.s.p.f-----	\$25,126	\$11,925	\$8,575
107.3525	Canned hams and shoulders, 3 pounds and over-----	19,078	8,431	5,866
165.1500	Apple and pear juice, not containing over 1 percent alcohol-----	9,597	524	437
700.3575	Men's footwear, of leather, n.s.p.f-----	8,470	1,560	2,909
686.9030	Lamps n.e.s., including standard household-----	8,383	2,436	2,058
618.2563	Aluminum sheets and strip, not clad, n.s.p.f-----	6,696	1,587	2,605
412.0300	Autonomic drugs, except alkaloids and their derivatives, n.s.p.f-----	4,796	1/ 3,521	1,979
772.5136	Truck and bus tires, radial-----	3,713	793	1,507
107.3040	Bacon, not boned and cooked-----	3,525	1,253	1,507
700.4544	Leather cement footwear n.s.p.f., for women, over \$2.50 per pair:	3,461	457	1,110
381.8315	Men's or boys' overcoats, topcoats and car coats, of wool, not knit, valued over \$4 per pound-----	3,173	2,452	1,402
384.7556	Women's, girls', or infants' wool trousers, slacks, and shorts n.s.p.f., valued over \$4 per pound, not knit, not ornamented--	2,779	1,234	1,913
666.0075	Parts n.s.p.f. for agricultural and horticultural machinery and implements-----	2,373	1,992	1,242
700.4560	Women's footwear, of leather, n.e.s., valued over \$2.50 per pair-----	2,083	450	184
381.8311	Men's suit-type coats and jackets, of wool, valued over \$4 per pound, not ornamented, not knit-----	1,966	1,126	1,357
384.7220	Women's, girls', or infants' wool coats n.s.p.f., valued over \$4 per pound, not knit, not ornamented-----	1,847	781	1,312
687.1030	Mercury vapor electric discharge lamps-----	1,802	689	513
612.3982	Brass strips under 1/16 inch in thickness-----	1,776	724	719
680.3932	Tapered roller bearings, cup and cone assemblies-----	1,719	341	744
381.8357	Men's or boys' wool suits n.s.p.f., having jacket with single back panel, not knit, valued over \$4 per pound-----	1,672	1,004	980
	Total-----	114,035	43,281	38,918
	Total, U.S. imports from Hungary-----	218,556	77,365	72,812

1/ TSUSA item 412.0300 was created on Jan. 1, 1988, from former TSUSA items 412.0200 and 412.0400. The value reported for July-Sept. 1987 represents combined imports under these two former items.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table C-25.--Leading items exported to Laos, by Schedule B Nos., January-September 1988, July-September 1987, and July-September 1988

Schedule B No.	Description	Jan.-Sept. 1988	July-September--	
			1987	1988
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
444.1620	Polyethylene resins, high density-----	\$652	-	\$117
818.9000	General merchandise, valued not over \$1,000, estimated-----	107	10	18
670.1440	Weaving machines n.s.p.f., including hand looms-----	23	-	-
670.8000	Parts of textile reeling, winding, beaming, warping, or slashing machines, and parts of textile machines for preparing yarns---	11	-	-
664.0591	Parts, n.e.s., of levelling, boring, and extracting machinery, n.s.p.f-----	6	-	3
685.8033	Electrical fixed capacitors, mica-----	6	-	-
684.7020	Loudspeakers-----	3	-	-
433.1095	Chemical mixtures and preparations, n.s.p.f-----	3	-	-
	Total-----	812	10	138
	Total, U.S. exports to Laos-----	812	29	138

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table C-26.--Leading items imported from Laos, by TSUSA items, January-September 1988, July-September 1987, and July-September 1988

TSUSA item No.	Description	Jan.-Sept. 1988	July-September--	
			1987	1988
		<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>
601.2450	Iron ore, concentrated or sintered-----	\$1,747	-	\$1,747
480.2500	Sodium nitrate-----	260	-	-
384.4724	Women's and girls' cotton shorts, not ornamented, not knit-----	110	-	-
160.1020	Coffee, crude-----	58	-	58
381.6240	Men's cotton trousers and slacks n.s.p.f., not ornamented, not knit-----	43	-	-
676.5455	Parts n.s.p.f. of automatic data-processing machines and units thereof-----	37	-	-
384.0741	Women's and girls' shorts, of cotton, not knit-----	13	-	-
657.2585	Articles n.s.p.f. of iron or steel, not coated or plated with precious metal-----	1/ 12	1/ -	12
722.9400	Equipment specially designed for photofinishing, n.s.p.f-----	11	-	-
107.3540	Bacon, boned, cooked, canned-----	9	-	9
107.3040	Bacon, not boned and cooked-----	9	-	9
107.3525	Canned hams and shoulders, 3 pounds and over-----	7	-	7
480.5000	Potassium chloride, crude-----	6	-	-
766.2560	Antiques, n.s.p.f-----	5	-	-
682.6053	Power supplies over 500 watts-----	4	-	2
685.9054	Electrical connectors, n.s.p.f-----	3	-	-
999.9500	Formal and informal entries, \$250 and under, estimated-----	3	2	-
685.9052	Electrical connectors, rack and panel-----	2	-	-
687.7410	Monolithic integrated circuits, linear-----	2	-	-
384.6371	Women's wool sweaters n.s.p.f., knit, valued over \$5 per pound--	2	-	2
	Total-----	2,344	2	1,847
	Total, U.S. imports from Laos-----	2,436	483	1,848

1/ TSUSA item 657.2585, along with TSUSA item 657.2575, was created on July 1, 1988, from former TSUSA item 657.2580. There were no imports from Laos under item 657.2580 during July-Sept. 1987 or during Jan.-June 1988.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table C-27.--Leading items exported to Mongolia, by Schedule B Nos., January-September 1988, July-September 1987, and July-September 1988

Schedule B No.	Description	Jan.-Sept 1988	July-September--	
			1987	1988
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
683.9570	Electric brazing machines and apparatus and similar articles n.s.p.f. for cutting, and parts thereof-----	\$5	-	-
709.3000	Medical, dental, surgical, and veterinary instruments and apparatus, n.s.p.f., and parts thereof-----	3	24	-
661.7075	Industrial machinery and equipment n.s.p.f., and parts thereof, for treatment of materials n.s.p.f. by a change of temperature	2	-	-
433.1079	Prepared culture media-----	2	-	2
	Total-----	12	24	2
	Total, U.S. exports to Mongolia-----	12	133	2

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table C-28.--Leading items imported from Mongolia, by TSUSA items, January-September 1988, July-September 1987, and July-September 1988

TSUSA item No.	Description	Jan.-Sept. 1988	July-September--	
			1987	1988
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
306.4293	Camel hair, in the grease or washed, sorted-----	\$332	\$51	-
306.4192	Camel hair, in the grease or washed, not sorted-----	280	52	92
306.6100	Cashmere goat hair, and like hair of other animals, in the grease or washed, not sorted-----	80	-	-
170.4500	Filler tobacco n.s.p.f., including cigar leaf, stemmed-----	61	-	-
605.7020	Gold sweepings, and waste and scrap-----	53	-	-
160.5000	Tea, crude or prepared-----	22	-	-
161.8300	Pepper, capsicum or cayenne or red, not ground, other than Anaheim and ancho-----	21	-	21
653.2230	Metal coins, other than gold-----	9	-	9
999.9500	Formal and informal entries, \$250 and under, estimated-----	6	-	-
175.3900	Rapeseed-----	4	-	-
149.1500	Plantains, prepared or preserved-----	3	-	3
130.2000	Canary seed-----	1	-	-
130.4500	Oats, hulled or not hulled-----	1	-	-
	Total-----	873	102	126
	Total, U.S. imports from Mongolia-----	873	111	126

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table C-29.--Leading items exported to North Korea, by Schedule B Nos., January-September 1988, July-September 1987, and July-September 1988

Schedule B No.	Description	Jan.-Sept. 1988	July-September--	
			1987	1988
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
676.5560	Parts of automatic data processing machines and units thereof, n.s.p.f-----	\$65	-	-
	Total-----	65	-	-
	Total, U.S. exports to North Korea-----	65	-	-

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

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Table C-30.--Leading items imported from North Korea, by TSUSA items, January-September 1988, July-September 1987, and July-September 1988

TSUSA item No.	Description	Jan.-Sept. 1988	July-September--	
			1987	1988
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
	Total, U.S. imports from North Korea-----	-	-	-

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table C-31.--Leading items exported to Poland, by Schedule B Nos., January-September 1988, July-September 1987, and July-September 1988

Schedule B No.	Description	Jan.-Sept. 1988	July-September--	
			1987	1988
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
130.6540	Wheat, unmilled, not donated for relief or charity-----	\$90,142	\$4,165	-
818.3900	Products, n.e.s., donated for relief or charity-----	26,849	8,692	9,474
480.1000	Fertilizers and fertilizer materials-----	14,506	3,836	5,592
300.1060	Cotton, not carded, not combed, staple length 1 to 1-1/8 inches--	11,132	2,211	6,275
664.0588	Parts, n.e.s., of excavating machinery, n.e.s-----	7,038	2,095	1,334
130.4040	Grain sorghum, other than seed for planting purposes-----	5,525	-	-
130.1040	Barley, other than for malting purposes-----	5,185	1,460	1,303
818.3300	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products donated for relief or charity-----	4,767	109	1,948
170.6500	Cigarettes-----	4,736	1,337	1,592
309.4242	Polyester fibers (in noncontinuous form)-----	3,894	1,081	559
250.0284	Wood pulp, special alpha and dissolving grades-----	3,738	1,097	713
475.0760	Heavy fuel oils, having a Saybolt Universal viscosity at 100 degrees Fahrenheit of more than 125 seconds-----	3,149	5,360	-
692.1680	Special-purpose motor vehicles, nonmilitary, n.s.p.f-----	2,499	-	2,499
678.3557	Parts of tire-building machines-----	2,296	-	1,335
818.8000	Shipments valued \$10,000 and under, not identified by kind-----	2,092	366	878
475.0740	Distillate and residual fuel oils derived from petroleum or shale, having a Saybolt Universal viscosity of 45-125 seconds--	1,995	-	1,995
309.4245	Acrylic and modacrylic fibers (in noncontinuous form)-----	1,970	-	522
818.4000	Used wearing apparel and other used articles, of textile materials, exported in bulk-----	1,593	517	474
404.2250	Terephthalic acid dimethyl ester (dimethyl terephthalate)-----	1,293	-	838
492.3510	Lactose-----	1,184	-	447
	Total-----	195,583	32,325	37,779
	Total, U.S. exports to Poland-----	240,911	45,359	54,853

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table C-32.--Leading items imported from Poland, by TSUSA items, January-September 1988, July-September 1987, and July-September 1988

TSUSA item No.	Description	Jan.-Sept. 1988	July-September--	
			1987	1988
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
107.3525	Canned hams and shoulders, 3 pounds and over-----	\$83,108	\$30,502	\$25,970
493.1200	Casein-----	11,156	2,584	5,996
607.6625	Plates of iron or steel, not pickled and not cold rolled, other than alloy iron or steel, over 6 inches in thickness-----	8,639	1,736	1,702
110.4740	Pollock blocks, frozen, over 10 pounds-----	7,626	9,482	2,370
686.9030	Lamps n.e.s., including standard household-----	6,417	857	2,026
626.0200	Zinc, not alloyed, unwrought-----	4,909	232	2,667
335.9500	Woven fabrics, n.s.p.f., of vegetable fibers, n.e.s., weighing over 4 ounces per square yard-----	4,853	1,487	2,264
608.1335	Sheets n.s.p.f. of iron or steel, zinc coated or plated, valued over 10 cents per pound-----	4,554	460	266
336.6260	Woven fabrics n.s.p.f., worsted wool, valued over \$2 per pound but not over \$9 per pound, 6 ounces and over per square yard--	3,822	824	1,080
381.8359	Men's or boys' wool suits n.s.p.f., valued over \$4 per pound, not ornamented, not knit-----	3,381	1,029	1,895
692.3510	Track-laying tractors (including half-track), not used for agricultural use-----	3,333	185	1,529
411.8000	Sulfathiazole and sodium sulfathiazole-----	2,988	440	907
384.3715	Women's cotton raincoats n.s.p.f., 3/4-length or longer, valued over \$4 each, not ornamented, not knit-----	2,773	609	823
609.8041	Channels of iron or steel other than alloy, having a maximum cross-sectional dimension of 3 inches or more, not advanced---	2,642	67	81
612.6290	Brass rods, wrought, other than low fuming brazing rod-----	2,581	707	792
473.7000	Titanium dioxide-----	2,505	-	305
646.2620	Brads, nails, spikes, staples, and tacks, of iron or steel, one inch or longer, smooth shank, not coated, plated, or painted--	2,417	1,125	744
727.1500	Furniture and parts, of bentwood-----	2,245	836	756
381.4715	Men's or boys' raincoats, 3/4-length or longer, of cotton, not knit-----	2,216	781	800
674.3512	Machine tools, metal-cutting, engine or toolroom-----	2,021	613	1,189
	Total-----	164,186	54,558	54,163
	Total, U.S. imports from Poland-----	272,573	80,815	94,785

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table C-33.--Leading items exported to Romania, by Schedule B Nos., January-September 1988, July-September 1987, and July-September 1988

Schedule B No.	Description	Jan.-Sept. 1988	July-September--	
			1987	1988
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
175.4100	Soybeans, other than seed for planting-----	\$59,320	\$25,174	-
521.3110	Low volatile bituminous coal-----	36,122	5,518	16,074
120.1400	Cattle hides, whole-----	27,357	-	6,804
660.3040	Parts, n.s.p.f., of steam turbines-----	14,507	11,688	5,093
676.5560	Parts of automatic data processing machines and units thereof, n.s.p.f-----	2,627	699	640
130.3440	Corn seed, except sweet, not donated for relief or charity-----	2,439	-	-
480.1000	Fertilizers and fertilizer materials-----	1,428	1,420	-
121.0515	Bovine leather, rough, russet, and crust, wet blue, not split---	1,353	-	1,353
486.6900	Agricultural insecticide preparations, n.s.p.f-----	1,207	-	-
521.8500	Clays, n.s.p.f-----	915	575	215
459.6000	Aromatic and odoriferous substances, mixed, n.s.p.f-----	410	20	-
433.1035	Compound catalyst preparations, other than of nickel-----	386	540	192
676.2870	Automatic data processing machines and units thereof, n.s.p.f., and office machines n.s.p.f. for transcribing/processing data---	337	-	111
459.1900	Aromatic and odoriferous compounds n.s.p.f., unmixed-----	329	8	140
492.3510	Lactose-----	244	-	-
690.2500	Axles and parts thereof, and axle bars, for rail locomotives and railway rolling stock, of iron or steel-----	239	-	-
657.2160	Articles n.s.p.f. of iron or steel, wholly or in chief weight of wire-----	214	19	84
678.5065	Machines n.s.p.f. for production and assembly of semiconductor devices, diodes, transistors, and circuits, and parts-----	212	-	22
522.6500	Magnesite, crude and caustic calcined-----	197	56	-
818.9000	General merchandise, valued not over \$1,000, estimated-----	191	99	51
	Total-----	150,033	45,815	30,777
	Total, U.S. exports to Romania-----	154,359	51,734	32,025

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table C-34.--Leading items imported from Romania, by TSUSA items, January-September 1988, July-September 1987, and July-September 1988

TSUSA item No.	Description	Jan.-Sept. 1988	July-September--	
			1987	1988
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
475.2528	Unleaded gasoline-----	\$256,211	\$63,587	\$80,390
475.1015	Light fuel oils, derived from petroleum, shale, or both, testing 25 degrees A.P.I. or more-----	34,438	-	14,442
607.6625	Plates of iron or steel, not pickled and not cold rolled, other than alloy iron or steel, over 6 inches in thickness-----	19,973	3,471	6,216
700.4544	Leather cement footwear n.s.p.f., for women, over \$2.50 per pair	13,150	3,705	8,196
475.0535	Heavy fuel oils, derived from petroleum, shale, or both, testing under 25 degrees A.P.I-----	12,521	9,310	7,111
727.3555	Wall systems, bookcases, shelf units, credenzas, buffets, servers, china closets, and other cabinets, of wood-----	10,736	2,825	284
700.3575	Men's footwear, of leather, n.s.p.f-----	8,362	855	2,517
360.1200	Floor coverings with pile hand-inserted or hand-knotted, valued over 66-2/3 cents per square foot of wool-----	8,130	1,872	1
107.3525	Canned hams and shoulders, 3 pounds and over-----	7,042	2,818	1,582
706.1310	Brief cases, school bags, photographic equipment bags, camera cases, and like containers and cases n.s.p.f., of leather-----	6,664	902	919
381.3905	Men's or boys' jogging, warm-up, and similar athletic jackets, of cotton, knit, not ornamented-----	5,662	1,988	207
700.3580	Youths' and boys' footwear n.s.p.f., of leather-----	4,468	600	1,504
680.3712	Ball bearings, radial ball bearings, outside diameter over 30- millimeters but not over 52-millimeters-----	4,311	1,374	408
682.6070	Parts of generators-----	3,624	-	-
727.2900	Chairs n.s.p.f., of wood-----	3,618	1,157	419
384.4765	Women's cotton trousers and slacks n.s.p.f., not ornamented, not knit-----	3,609	291	-
680.3722	Ball bearings, other than radial-----	3,316	271	27
618.2560	Sheets and strip of alloyed aluminum, not clad, in coils, unpainted, between .008-.017 inches in thickness-----	3,204	1,223	-
680.3938	Tapered roller bearings and parts, cone assemblies imported separately-----	3,197	831	-
381.9035	Men's knit sweaters, of man-made fibers, not ornamented-----	3,150	1,417	171
	Total-----	415,384	98,496	124,394
	Total, U.S. imports from Romania-----	577,829	184,238	144,136

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table C-35.--Leading items exported to Vietnam, by Schedule B Nos., January-September 1988, July-September 1987, and July-September 1988

Schedule B No.	Description	Jan.-Sept. 1988	July-September--	
			1987	1988
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
818.3900	Products, n.e.s., donated for relief or charity-----	\$11,112	\$5,472	\$4,375
818.8000	Shipments valued \$10,000 and under, not identified by kind-----	262	-	-
818.9000	General merchandise, valued not over \$1,000, estimated-----	135	41	54
818.3300	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products donated for relief or charity-----	96	-	-
444.5410	Epoxy molding compounds-----	86	-	86
772.0400	Household articles n.s.p.f., of rubber or plastics-----	70	7	10
795.0000	Nonenumerated products-----	21	19	4
431.4890	Polyamines and their salts and derivatives, n.s.p.f-----	18	-	18
818.4000	Used wearing apparel and other used articles, of textile materials, exported in bulk-----	18	-	-
666.0062	Agricultural and horticultural machinery and implements n.s.p.f--	12	-	12
683.9525	Industrial and laboratory electric furnaces and ovens-----	12	-	-
818.3400	Wearing apparel donated for relief or charity-----	10	-	3
711.2420	Machines and appliances for determining the strength of articles under compression, tension, etc., electrical-----	8	-	-
709.6640	Measuring and controlling equipment n.s.p.f. based on the use of radiations from radioactive substances, and parts thereof--	8	-	-
385.4660	Bags and sacks, or other shipping containers, of textile materials n.s.p.f-----	6	-	-
711.0100	Balances of a sensitivity of 5 centigrams or better, with or without their weights, and parts thereof (including weights)--	3	-	-
664.1020	Conveyors, belt, n.s.p.f-----	2	-	-
666.0064	Parts for plows, listers, cultivators, and weeder-----	2	-	-
666.0067	Parts for planting, seeding, and fertilizing machines-----	2	-	-
664.1032	Portable conveyors, n.s.p.f-----	2	-	-
	Total-----	11,887	5,539	4,563
	Total, U.S. exports to Vietnam-----	11,889	5,569	4,563

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table C-36.--Leading items imported from Vietnam, by TSUSA items, January-September 1988, July-September 1987, and July-September 1988

TSUSA item No.	Description	Jan.-Sept. 1988	July-September--	
			1987	1988
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
	Total, U.S. imports from Vietnam-----	-	-	-

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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GLOSSARY

<u>Abbreviation</u>	<u>Full wording</u>
CIA	Central Intelligence Agency
CCC	Commodity Credit Corporation (U.S. Department of Agriculture)
CCL	Commodity Control List
CMEA	Council for Mutual Economic Assistance
COCOM	Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Controls
CPE	Centrally planned economy
EAA	Export Administration Act of 1979 (United States)
EC	European Community
EEP	Export Enhancement Program (U.S. Department of Agriculture)
EXIMBANK	Export-Import Bank of the United States
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization (United Nations)
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
GNP	Gross national product
GSP	Generalized System of Preferences
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IMF	International Monetary Fund
LTFV	Less than fair value
MFA	Multifiber Arrangement
MFN	Most-favored-nation
NME's	Nonmarket economy countries
OEA	Office of Export Administration (U.S. Department of Commerce)
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
QGL	Qualified General License
SDR	Special Drawing Rights
SIC	Standard Industrial Classification
	MSIC: SIC-based import product groupings
	OSIC: SIC-based domestic manufactured output categories
SITC	Standard International Trade Classification
	SITC categories are defined as follows:
	1-digit SITC: Section
	2-digit SITC: Division
	3-digit SITC: Group
	4-digit SITC: Subgroup
	5-digit SITC: Item
TSUSA	Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated
USC	United States Code
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USITC	U.S. International Trade Commission

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- (2) summary tables and figures describing the value, direction, composition, and individual country trade shares of U.S.-NME trade in that calendar quarter;
- (3) a series of tables describing the leading items traded by the United States with each of the NME countries covered, disaggregated to the 7-digit level of the respective export and import schedules, through the end of that calendar quarter.

Other subjects covered periodically or on an irregular basis are listed below. All page numbers refer to the official USITC publication.

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